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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA: A CHRONOLOGY

January - June 1983

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
by the Federal Research Division,
Library of Congress*

July 1984

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*Federal Research Division
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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1983, is the tenth in the semianual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations are reported in this issue: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. Matrices that precede the narrative summaries are qualitative indicators. They reflect the interchanges that have occurred during the reporting period between the individual Asian countries in question and either one of the Communist superpowers. There are separate matrices for China and the USSR.

All abstracts/records in this chronology have been assigned to one or more of the following categories, depending on the event reported: Cultural (C), Economic (E), Military (M), Political (P), Scientific (S). Information in this series of publications is derived from open sources available in the Library of Congress.

Contributors to this publication are Ronald J. Cima, Rodney P. Katz, Barbara A. LePoer, Douglas C. Makeig, Neal A. Marcot, and Mark S. Roth. Austin J. Wooten was responsible for data entry and Karen Flanders performed word processing tasks.

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GLOSSARY

AFP	Agence France Presse	DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, the United States	DMZ	Demilitarized Zone (Korea)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	DPR	Indonesian Legislature
AWACS	Air Warning and Control System	DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
AWSJ	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)	DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
		DSJP	Daily Summary Japanese Press (Tokyo)
BCP	Burmese Communist Party	FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (India)	FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)
CAAC	Civil Air Administration of China	GOI	Government of Bangladesh
CCP	Chinese Communist Party	GOJ	Government of India
CDSP	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)	GOM	Government of Japan
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization	GOP	Government of Malaysia
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	GOSPLAN	Government of Pakistan
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation	HAL	State Planning Committee (USSR)
CMEA	Central on Mutual Economic Assistance	HMT	Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd.
CMLA	Chief Martial Law Administrator (Bangladesh)	IAF	Hindustan Machine Tools
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corp.	ICBM	Indian Air Force
CoCom	Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc	IOZP	International Civil Aviation Organization
		IRBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
		IRS-1	Indian Ocean Zone of Peace
CPI	Communist Party of India	JCP	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
CPI-M	Communist Party of India - Marxist	JDA	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
CPM	Communist Party of Malaysia	JETRO	Japanese Communist Party
CPRP	Communist Party of the Republic of the Philippines		Japanese Defense Agency
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union	KCNA	Japanese External Trade Organization
CPT	Communist Party of Thailand	KGB	Korean Central News Agency
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)		Committee on State Security (USSR)

KIA	Kachin Independence Army (Burma)	ROK	Republic of Korea
KPNLF	Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)	SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party	SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
KWP	Korean Workers' Party (North Korea)	SWB	<u>Summary of World Broadcasts</u> (BBC, Reading, UK)
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)	TASS	Soviet News Agency
LPDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic	UN	United Nations
LTG	Lieutenant General	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)	VMD	Voice of Malayan Democracy
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile	VNA	Vietnam News Agency
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	VPA	Vietnamese People's Army
NCNA	New China News Agency (Xinhua)	WP	<u>Washington Post</u>
NDPO	National Defense Program Outline (Japan)		
NPA	New People's Army (Philippines)		
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)		
NYT	New York Times		
OANA	Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies		
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)		
PDI	Indonesian Democratic Party		
PKP	Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas		
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)		
PM	Prime Minister		
PPP	Unity Development Party (Indonesia)		
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea (Phnom Penh Government)		

	AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED	ARMS TRANSFERS	CONTACTS	SOVIET EXPORTS	SOVIET IMPORTS	TECH. TRANS.	BILATERAL VISITS	MILITARY									
								TECH. EXPERTS, GOVERNMENT	TECH. EXPERTS, PARLIAMENT								
USSR																	
BANGLADESH																	
BURMA																	
INDIA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
INDONESIA																	
JAPAN																	
KAMPUCHEA																	
LAOS																	
MALAYSIA																	
NORTH KOREA	X																
PAKISTAN																	
PHILIPPINES																	
SINGAPORE																	
SOUTH KOREA																	
THAILAND																	
VIETNAM																	

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

BANGLADESH

Douglas C. Makeig

Amid increasing fears that the Soviets were actively promoting antiregime activities by Bangladesh's splintered leftist forces, Moscow nevertheless continued to extend a measure of economic assistance to Bangladesh in the hopes of countering Lt Gen H. M. S. Ershad's deepening reliance on China and the West. In January, the Soviets agreed to provide equipment and materials worth \$76.6 million for the construction of the fourth unit of the Ghorasal thermal powerplant. In addition, the Soviets employed oil as a political inducement when the Kremlin agreed to supply Bangladesh with 40,000 metric tons of diesel oil, repayable under existing barter arrangements.

The martial law regime of Gen Ershad has looked to China, the West, and the moderate Arab states for help as it presses ahead with a cautious program of political reform and economic liberalization in the face of mounting domestic political opposition. During the reporting period, friendly ties with China in the fields of trade, banking, culture, and security were underscored by the visit of a number of Chinese delegations to Bangladesh. In April, Maj Gen Mohabat Jan Chowdhury, a member of the inner circle of Ershad's cabinet, spent 10 days in China in talks with his PLA counterparts and in the inspection of military installations. Although no defense agreements were publicly announced during the trip, the Chinese promised "all possible help" in developing Bangladesh's economy and defending Bangladesh's sovereignty. The following month, Rear Adm M. A. Khan, the number two figure in the martial law regime, also traveled to China and secured Beijing's assistance in underwriting bridge building projects, a cement factory, and railway construction. A Chinese technical team arrived in Dhaka shortly thereafter to begin work on a showcase bridge project that will span the Buriganga River near the capital city.

BURMA

Ronald J. Cima

Burma maintained its traditionally independent foreign policy in the early months of 1983 as Rangoon displayed no tilt toward Moscow. No official visits were exchanged and no diplomatic gestures were initiated by either country.

Relations with China, however, were at a more critical stage. China's support for the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) continued to be a source of tension. This occurred despite speculation that a phased reduction in the volume of Chinese goods to the insurgents might have been responsible for the BCP's critical supply problems during the dry season campaign against the Burmese Army. One official exchange took place when Chinese Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong headed a delegation to Rangoon.

INDIA

Douglas C. Makeig

The longstanding Soviet strategy of courting India through economic assistance, scientific exchanges, and military sales gathered momentum during the first half of 1983. New ambassadors to Moscow and New Delhi were appointed and the frequent travels of official delegations received generally favorable coverage in the media of both countries. Exchanges that took place during the reporting period included delegations of space scientists, nuclear experts, trade unionists, sports teams, telecommunications specialists, scholars, youths, and Communist Party activists. The most prominent political official to visit India was Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Ivan V. Arkhipov--a familiar face in New Delhi. During routine talks on bilateral and international issues affecting Indo-Soviet relations, Arkhipov conveyed the message that new CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov would pay a state visit to India some time in 1984.

In February, a delegation of nuclear scientists headed by Department of Atomic Energy chief Dr. Raja Ramanna visited the Soviet Union to assess the feasibility of purchasing two 440-MW nuclear powerplants. Although there is considerable opposition within the Indian nuclear establishment to tying the industry to Soviet technology and incurring international safeguards on Soviet-supplied equipment and fuel, the delegation will reportedly analyze the technical merits of the proposal. A final decision on the Soviet offer eventually will be made by Prime Minister Gandhi, who personally oversees the atomic energy portfolio in her cabinet. In other economic developments, the Soviets agreed to supply India with technical assistance in oil exploration; to underwrite the construction of an oil refinery and an aluminum plant; and to press ahead with the modernization and expansion of existing steel plants built with Soviet assistance.

In June, Defense Minister Venkataraman conferred with Soviet defense officials in Moscow over Indian military purchases. According to Indian press reports, the Soviets agreed to sell India a wide range of military hardware at concessionary prices and on easy credit terms. Included in the purchases were infantry combat vehicles fitted with antitank missiles, machineguns, and a main turret gun. These vehicles will reportedly be integrated into newly formed mechanized infantry units of the Indian Army. Discussions also touched on the sale of unspecified antisubmarine frigates for the Indian Navy and the latest model Soviet tank, the T-80. India was reported ready to forego coproduction of the French Mirage 2000 aircraft in favor of a coproduction scheme involving the Soviet MiG-27/FLOGGER D. Probably as a concession to Indian sensitivities over the growing bilateral trade imbalance in India's favor, the Soviets agreed to purchase eight Chetak helicopters produced in India. This was the first Soviet purchase of Indian military hardware in many years and could presage a new trend in Indo-Soviet defense relations. The Soviets also agreed to purchase heavy construction equipment built in India for use in the Siberian gas pipeline project.

Both New Delhi and Beijing expressed their willingness to expand bilateral contacts gradually, pending a final solution to the contentious border dispute. Exchanges during the 6-month period included delegations of journalists, dancers, and friendship society functionaries. Two-way trade between India and China reached \$139 million in 1982, an increase of over \$11 million in 5 years. Despite this gradual expansion of bilateral trade, India has expressed annoyance over China's impending entry into international loan markets such as the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank, both of which are important resources for India's economic development program. These funding sources have become less attractive to India in recent years as Western contributions have been scaled back. As a result, India has had to borrow from the international lending market at considerably higher rates of interest. Competition from China for the remaining "soft" loans further erodes India's position as a major recipient of multilateral development assistance. There seems little prospect that nominal increases in bilateral trade between India and China will take the edge off the competition that is building between Asia's two largest economies.

India's Communist parties have recently attracted increased attention in Beijing. The Chinese strategy of wooing this crucial constituency is intended to undercut Moscow's lead in lining up political support within India. In April, a Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) delegation headed by General Secretary M. S. Namboodripad traveled to Beijing to underscore the party's ideological stance of "equidistance" between the Soviet Union and China. At the conclusion of the trip, the two sides announced that party-to-party ties would be restored. The more doctrinaire Communist Party of India (CPI) remains deeply suspicious of the Chinese, although the CPI leadership also expressed its opposition to Soviet suggestions that it support the Gandhi government in domestic as well as in foreign policy. To the Kremlin's displeasure, both the CPI and CPI-M stridently oppose the Gandhi government.

INDONESIA

Russell R. Ross

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and the USSR underwent no qualitative changes during the 6-month reporting period. The most noteworthy event was a brief visit to Indonesia by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa in February. Kapitsa's foray into Southeast Asia was the first by a high-ranking Kremlin official since the accession to power of CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov. The under-taking was billed as an orientation trip by Kapitsa and his key subordinates, and during a 2-day stopover in Jakarta, the Soviet visitors engaged in closed-door discussions with counterparts in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. Details of the talks did not emerge, but were believed related to a Soviet bid at enlisting Indonesian (and ASEAN) support for the Hanoi- and Kremlin-backed regime of Heng Samrin in Kampuchea.

Two other less noteworthy events paradoxically shed more light on the state of Indonesian-USSR relations during the period. The first of these was a second visit by Kapitsa to the region in April. On this trip the Soviet minister bypassed Indonesia. In Singapore, his intemperate remarks which hinted at possible Kremlin support for various regional insurgencies, drew no more than a measured response from Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, in contrast to more denunciatory rebuttals from Malaysian and Singaporean leaders. The second event was an inopportune and clumsy espionage recruitment attempt by a Soviet Embassy attaché against the Jakarta correspondent of Asiaweek (Hong Kong) magazine. Widespread publication of the event was not followed by the expulsion of the Soviet attaché, however, and it was quietly assumed in Jakarta's diplomatic circles that he would be permitted to remain in Indonesia until his residence visa expired in 3 to 6 months. The moderate Indonesian response to both of these occurrences showed that Jakarta was not prepared to let relatively minor incidents erode its relations with the USSR, as the New Order of President Soeharto steered its nonaligned course in foreign policy. This determined non-alignment in turn found further expression in various statements by Indonesian public figures, some of whom sought to draw attention to the Soviet military buildup in Southeast Asia, while others downplayed this development and equated it to the US presence in the area.

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and China similarly underwent no qualitative changes during the past 6 months. Vice President Adam Malik continued to be a leading proponent for direct trade and normalization of ties between Jakarta and Beijing. However, this position set him at odds with the New Order and he was eased from office after the March presidential elections. Pros and cons of a rapprochement with China were reported in a temperate, unbiased manner by the Indonesian media, but all speculation on this subject was dashed for the time being when President Soeharto unequivocally declared to the DPR (Indonesian

Parliament) that the time was not ripe for the normalization of relations with China. Soeharto's uncompromising position left little room for maneuver on the part of Beijing. Nevertheless, Chinese leaders continued to be open to a rapprochement. A succession of Asian public figures, including Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, brought conciliatory messages as they returned from China. The message conveyed indicated that Beijing was willing to renew diplomatic ties with Jakarta at the latter's convenience.

JAPAN

Neal A. Marcot

Despite the resumption in April of vice ministerial discussions after a 13-month hiatus, and public statements by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that Tokyo wanted to promote friendship and dialogue with Moscow, Japanese-Soviet relations remained "cool" during the reporting period. Mutual intransigence over the Northern Territories dispute, continued revelations by former Soviet spy Stanislav Levechenko about KGB activities in Japan, Moscow's threats to deploy additional SS-20s into the Asian theater, and the actual deployment of Soviet MiG-23s to the Kurile Islands all contributed to strained bilateral relations.

No progress was made toward solving the territorial dispute over the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido. In February, Nakasone publicly criticized the Kremlin for its unwillingness to negotiate in good faith over the issue. During a bilateral meeting in April, Tokyo continued to insist that closer bilateral ties were contingent on withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Northern Territories. The USSR adamantly maintained that no territorial dispute existed between the two countries and refused to discuss the issue further.

Bilateral political relations were eroded further by the continuing statements of former KGB agent Stanislav Levechenko, who in April named 26 prominent Japanese as purported Soviet spies. Levechenko claimed that Japan was a haven for Soviet espionage operations and that 50 percent of Soviet journalists and Aeroflot employees stationed in Japan were KGB agents. An April Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) executive meeting declared that a full probe into Levechenko's allegations would be conducted. The issue of Soviet spying came to the forefront with the expulsion of First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, Arkadiy A. Vinogradov, for allegedly conducting scientific and technological espionage.

Bilateral security issues were especially contentious and escalatory in nature during the reporting period. In January, Nakasone stated that Japan should erect an air defense system that would enable it to serve as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The following month he remarked that Japan's planned armed forces buildup should exceed the projections envisaged by the National Defense Program Outline (NDPO). In response to these statements, Moscow threatened that Japan was a "likely target for a retaliatory (nuclear) strike." Moscow backed up its provocative rhetoric by continuing its military reinforcements of the Northern Territories. Nakasone announced in January that the USSR had placed an additional 20 MiG-23s on Etorofu, augmenting the 10 deployed there in December 1982. The Soviets also seemed determined to proceed with redeployment of some SS-20s from Europe to Asia because of what Foreign Minister Gromyko termed a "large number of nuclear bases on Okinawa"--an allegation Tokyo termed "groundless." Efforts to resolve the controversy proved fruitless during the Foreign Ministry vice ministerial meeting in April. If the USSR goes forward with its planned redeployment, SS-20s directed against Asia will increase from 106 to 135.

The economic phase of the relationship between Tokyo and Moscow was more amicable than either the political or military phase, even though bilateral trade during the first half of 1983 decreased by 20 percent from the same period in 1982. After a 16-month embargo, Japan decided once again to ship whole plants to the Soviet Union. Agreements were concluded between February and March enabling Japanese companies to ship entire factories to the USSR for the manufacture of automobile piston-rings, color televisions, and sheet glass. Also in March, Komatsu, a Japanese construction machinery producer, won a contract to provide the Soviets \$212 million worth of pipelaying equipment to assist in the completion of the Siberian Natural Gas Project.

Despite these agreements, Tokyo continued to place limits on how far it would improve bilateral economic relations. In February, a delegation of 252 Japanese business representatives (Nagano Group) visited Moscow in a bid to improve bilateral trade relations between the two nations. The only tangible outcome of the trip, however, was an agreement to meet again in April 1984. During the talks the Japanese impressed on their Soviet counterparts the longstanding Japanese Government position that improved economic ties were contingent on improved political and military relations. Tokyo also showed a greater willingness, at the request of the Reagan administration, to tighten restrictions banning the export of high technology items to the USSR and Eastern Bloc countries. For instance, in April Japan refused entry visas to a Soviet railway electrification delegation which wanted to observe Japan's high speed railway technology on the grounds that the study of such technology could be converted to military use.

With the settlement of the so-called "textbook controversy" in November 1982, bilateral relations between Japan and China improved markedly during the first half of 1983. Several official delegations exchanged during the reporting period reflected the improved relations between the two countries. Unlike Prime Minister Suzuki, Nakasone enhanced his rapport with the Chinese leadership by admitting in February that the 1937-45 Sino-Japanese War had been initiated by the Japanese as a war of "aggression." Relations were also aided in June when Nakasone indicated that he wanted to visit China at the earliest possible date, as a follow-up to the February Beijing visit of Nakasone's special envoy, Sosumu Nikaido. The Nikaido visit was undertaken to assure China that Japan's proposed defense buildup would remain moderate in scope and would not pose a threat to regional stability, as well as to calm Chinese concern that the recent Japan-South Korean aid package would not have an adverse impact on the uneasy truce on the Korean Peninsula. Nikaido seemed to allay Chinese concerns on both fronts. For their part, the Chinese used the Nikaido visit to request \$5.6 billion in official development assistance starting in April 1984. While Tokyo gave no formal commitment that it would approve such a large sum, it did agree in June to an official Chinese loan package of \$287 million for fiscal year 1983. The loans will be used to assist in the construction of the Shijiuuo Port, railway construction between Yanzhou and Shijiuuo, and railway expansion between Beijing and Qinhuangdao.

In June, the United States, with the backing of the Japanese Government, approved an easing of high technology export restrictions to China. This enabled Tokyo and Beijing to proceed with a telephone

exchange agreement. Other significant economic developments during the reporting period included promises by visiting Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua to increase Sino-Japanese trade four-fold to \$160 billion by the end of the century, and to upgrade Chinese efforts to expedite full joint production of the Bohai oil fields by 1985 instead of 1986. In the meantime, talks between Taijin Automobile Corp. and Suzuki Motors were initiated for the joint manufacture of light trucks in China.

KAMPUCHEA

Ronald J. Cima

During the reporting period, total Soviet economic assistance to Kampuchea was revealed for the first time. This assistance comprised grant aid of \$329 million and credit amounting to about \$150 million from 1979 to 1982. The Soviets have restricted this aid to bilateral agreements, however, choosing not to participate in UN humanitarian operations in Kampuchea. Consequently, other countries contributing to the UN program have been highly skeptical of Soviet motives and have concluded that Moscow is much more interested in propping up the Phnom Penh government than in relieving food shortages.

The Soviets appeared particularly interested in projecting themselves as promoters of peace in the region and looked to accomplish this by demonstrating their control over the situation in Kampuchea. For example, it was reported that Pen Sovan, the Kampuchean Communist Party Secretary General removed by Vietnam because of his Moscow ties, was living in the USSR, perhaps bidding his time for an eventual return under Soviet auspices. This afforded the Kremlin the potential to strengthen its direct ties with the Heng Samrin regime. Soviet attempts to demonstrate their control over the tactical situation in Kampuchea--particularly over their Vietnamese allies--were less than successful, however. Soviet assurances to Thailand that Hanoi's military operations in Kampuchea would not threaten the Thai border failed to hold true when, in the course of the dry season campaign, Vietnamese tactical maneuvering spilled over the border on several occasions. Nevertheless, despite this display of independence on Vietnam's part, the Thais continued to look to the USSR as an arbiter of Vietnamese behavior in Kampuchea.

China's relationship with Kampuchea is expressed in its recognition of the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) coalition of the Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF of Son Sann, and the Moulinaka of Prince Sihanouk. Beijing has no ties with the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

During the reporting period, China undertook two diplomatic initiatives with respect to Kampuchea. Within the overall framework of Sino-Soviet discussions aimed at reducing tension between the two Communist giants, China hinted that it would negotiate with Vietnam over Kampuchea if Hanoi set a timetable for withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. This represented a significant concession by Beijing, which previously had demanded a total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea as a precondition to a negotiated settlement. Moscow refused to deal with the Kampuchean problem, however, and the gambit was to no avail.

Beijing undertook a second diplomatic initiative in March, this time in an attempt to have Kampuchea's seat at the Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi awarded to Prince Sihanouk and the anti-Vietnamese DK coalition. This effort failed as well, although Beijing could draw some satisfaction from the undertaking. Hanoi, uncertain of the support it could muster to seat its own client, the Heng Samrin regime, wisely decided not

to press the issue and the seat remain unfilled for the duration of the conference. In military developments, it was reported in early 1983 that China had sent at least two shiploads of arms to Thailand destined for both the KPNLF and Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka. Dispatched in December 1982, the shipments included small arms and ammunition, antitank guns, and tanks. Fifteen Chinese advisers reportedly with the authority to take direct command of Khmer Rouge troops were said to be permanently stationed near the Thai border at a Kampuchean village which serves as jungle headquarters for the anti-Vietnamese DK coalition.

LAOS

Ronald J. Cima

Soviet relations with Laos were uneventful the first 6 months of 1983. Both sides continued to emphasize bilateral cooperation and there were a number of minor cooperation protocols signed. These included pacts for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1983-85, transportation cooperation, and cooperation in timber and wood processing. Talks were begun in June on collaboration in the construction of Route 9. Sengkham Phinit, Deputy Minister of Construction and head of the Laos-USSR executive commission for cooperation in the field of construction, reported that some of the eight major development projects of the Soviet aid program had been completed while others were nearing completion. There was no indication that the Soviet Union's previous show of concern regarding inefficient use of aid was in any way limiting the amount of forthcoming assistance.

Similarly, nothing that would significantly alter the state of Sino-Lao relations occurred during this period. Chinese aid to anti-LPDR rebels took a new turn, however, when Lao insurgents in southern Laos were reported to have joined forces with the Kampuchean resistance for the express purpose of receiving Chinese-made weapons, in exchange for harassing Vietnamese troops passing through Laos on their way to Kampuchea.

MALAYSIA

Barbara A. LePoer

Relations between Malaysia and the USSR were strained during the reporting period. In January, shots were fired into the Soviet ambassador's residence and threats were made on his life by a Muslim underground group. Prime Minister Mahathir, speaking at the Nonaligned Summit meeting in New Delhi in March, strongly criticized Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The occurrence that cast the darkest shadow over Malaysian-Soviet relations, however, was a statement reportedly made by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during a visit to Singapore. Kapitsa was quoted in a Singapore Government release as warning that Vietnam might supply weapons to insurgent groups in ASEAN countries if those nations persisted in their support of the anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. Malaysian Government officials reacted sharply to the statement, interpreting it as a threat of Soviet intervention in Southeast Asia. An anti-Soviet youth rally was held to express further Malaysian displeasure over the utterance. In May, a Soviet submarine reportedly sighted off Port Kelang underscored to Malaysians the Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia.

Malaysia continued to display suspicion toward China in political and military matters. Particularly worrisome for the Kuala Lumpur government were reports that China had sounded out Thailand on the matter of possible Thai-Chinese cooperation in weapons production. On the economic front, however, trade between Malaysia and China continued to increase, as did the number of trade missions between the countries. In March, the Minister of Trade and Industry announced that Malaysia would set up a commercial office in China later in the year to help expedite exports, particularly manufactured goods, to China.

NORTH KOREA

Rodney P. Katz

Political exchanges during the reporting period continued to reflect a noticeable absence of high-level contacts between government and party officials of North Korea and the USSR. The most prominent Soviet officials to travel to Pyongyang were N. V. Talyzin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR's permanent representative to CMEA, and I. T. Grishin, a Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. The latter had written an article in 1982 in which he criticized the DPRK for not fulfilling its part of trade protocols. Talyzin and Grishin were in North Korea for 3 days in May to discuss economic and trade matters with DPRK Government officials. On 18 May scientific-technological and trade protocols for 1983 were signed. Additional protocols for cooperation in the film and health service industries were signed in January and June, respectively. A civil aviation agreement, extending flight rights of North Korea's civil airline to Moscow, became effective in April. Before that time, North Korean civil aircraft flying to the Soviet Union had to turn around in Khabarovsk. A Soviet broadcast to Korea noted, however, that the USSR had trained North Korean pilots to fly Tu-124s and Il-62s and that this training had been required before the USSR would allow the North Korean civil airline to extend service from Khabarovsk to Moscow.

Communications between CPSU Secretary General Yuri Andropov and KWP General Secretary Kim Il-song were reported infrequently and usually concerned routine occurrences such as anniversaries or other occasions of bilateral interest. The Soviet media made no reference to Kim Il-song's plan to designate Kim Chong-il, his eldest son, as his successor. In an interview published by Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) on New Years Day, Kim Il-song tried to discredit the Japanese paper's earlier contention that the USSR was interested in improving relations with South Korea. Kim stated that such improvements were "inconceivable," and refused to acknowledge that Soviet Government officials had traveled to Seoul.

In January, the USSR quarterly Far Eastern Affairs published an article critical of economic planning in the DPRK and afforded some insights into Soviet perceptions of North Korea. According to the article, North Korea overinvested in heavy industries during the 1970s, and now is having trouble supporting those industries. It recommended that Pyongyang adopt policies promoting incentives for Korean workers in order to increase productivity. Other Soviet media reports to Korea portrayed the Soviet Union as North Korea's most reliable trading partner. In many cases, the articles and broadcasts discussed specific details concerning the types and amounts of economic assistance the USSR provided to particular projects in the DPRK.

Military issues raised during the period were more symbolic than substantive. The Soviet media expressed support for the DPRK's military alert declared on 1 February in response to the US-South Korean TEAM SPIRIT-83 exercise. Although the Soviet media portrayed TEAM SPIRIT as a threat to North Korea and

other Socialist countries, at no time did Soviet sources suggest that the Soviet Union was prepared to provide military assistance to North Korea in the event of war.

In bilateral ties between China and North Korea, the 5 May hijacking of a CAAC airliner to the ROK created no tremors in the DPRK-China relationship. North Korea avoided public comment on the incident. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited Pyongyang from 20 to 25 May to reassure the North Korean leadership of his government's sensitivity to DPRK concerns. Beijing continued to call for peaceful reunification of Korea according to the terms outlined by Pyongyang. Japanese sources reported that Kim Chong-il visited Beijing in June to consult with Chinese leaders. Although the trip was not publicized by China or North Korea, the latter has been campaigning hard for Beijing's endorsement of the political succession of Kim Chong-il. In general, an increase in the frequency of high-level political exchanges between Pyongyang and Beijing indicates a greater interest in both capitals for closer relations.

After President Kim's visit to China in September 1982, China reportedly sent 40 MiG-21 fighter aircraft to North Korea. In April 1983, it was reported that the DPRK was serving as the intermediary for the transfer of Chinese-produced F-6 aircraft to Iran. China expressed support for the DPRK's military TEAM SPIRIT alert. The Chinese reaction to the annual US-ROK military exercise included milder criticism of the United States than that appearing in the Soviet and North Korean media.

North Korea and China signed an annual trade protocol on 26 December 1982. There was no reporting during the period concerning an agreement allowing China to use the North Korean port of Chongjin for trade with Japan. It had been reported previously that Kim Il-song, while visiting China, agreed to a Chinese proposal to use Chongjin. Chinese Vice Minister of Machine Building He Guangyuan visited North Korea from 10 to 22 June. Kim Ung-ho, Vice Chairman of the DPRK Science and Technology Committee, was in Beijing at the end of June leading the North Korean delegation to the 23d Intergovernmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee (which completed its business on 5 July with the signing of a protocol).

PAKISTAN

Douglas C. Makeig

Owing to the military stalemate the Soviets face in Afghanistan, the Kremlin continued to implement a two-track diplomatic policy toward Pakistan in the first half of 1983. The first track involved political and economic incentives for the Zia regime to agree to a settlement on Soviet terms, with the object of undercutting Pakistan's dependence on the United States and China. In March, a four-member Soviet delegation arrived in Pakistan for the formal commissioning of the Soviet-assisted steel complex at Bin Qasim outside Karachi. Soviet and Pakistani spokesmen heralded the steel plant as a shining example of friendly cooperation between two states with differing political systems. Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Smirnov reinforced the notion that there was ample room for expanded Soviet aid to Pakistan during several interviews with the press. In February, Defense Minister Ali Ahmed Talpur told a gathering in Lahore that Pakistan faces only a low-level military threat from the Soviet Union. Talpur maintained that this threat could be expected to diminish in time and that Pakistan was receptive to all Soviet offers of aid, including military aid. This conciliatory stance toward the Soviets was echoed by Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan when he traveled to Moscow in June to probe Soviet thinking on the upcoming round of talks in Geneva dealing with Afghanistan. Yaqub termed his discussions with Kremlin leaders "thorough and frank" and commended the Soviets for their commitment to the Geneva negotiating process.

Privately, Pakistani officials were considerably less sanguine in their assessment of Soviet intentions in the region. President Zia told Western newsmen that the chances for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a lessening of bilateral tensions were not bright. Because of what the Soviets saw as Pakistan's "intransigence" over Afghanistan, the second track of Soviet diplomacy involved less subtle encouragements for Zia to toe the Soviet line. Elements of the policy included military threats, minor violations of Pakistani airspace, and propaganda salvos against the martial law regime. While official Soviet announcements stressed peaceful cooperation as the guiding force of Soviet policy toward Pakistan, Moscow propaganda mills produced a steady stream of articles accusing Zia of acting as a "tool" of "imperialism" and "hegemonism." The Soviet press charged that the United States and China were about to be granted base rights in Pakistan and that Pakistani Army regulars were crossing into Afghanistan with Afghan "bandits" to topple the revolutionary regime in Kabul.

Chinese support for Pakistan remained firm and unequivocal. As part of the longstanding Chinese military assistance program, Pakistan took delivery of 18 A-5 fighter aircraft. An additional two squadrons of A-5s were reported to be in the pipeline. In political matters, China praised the Zia regime for its "principled" stand on Afghanistan and reaffirmed its support of efforts by India and Pakistan to negotiate a "no-war pact."

PHILIPPINES

Mark S. Roth

Relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union during the first 6 months of 1983 were outwardly cordial but not particularly close. Although Soviet officials frequently stated publicly that bilateral relations were developing favorably, they rarely referred specifically to the Marcos government. The USSR apparently sought improved relations when Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Ivan Kalin were dispatched to the Philippines.

During the April-June period of the US-Philippines Military Bases Agreement review covering the US facilities at Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base, the Soviets provided propaganda support to Filipinos opposed to the presence of the bases on Philippine territory. While the Soviets portrayed the Philippines as a US "nuclear hostage," President Marcos' remarks to visiting US officials intimated that removal of the bases would facilitate Soviet domination of Southeast Asia.

From the Philippine viewpoint, the salient problem in Soviet-Philippine relations remained the deployment of nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East. To allay Filipino fears, Kapitsa stated that the Philippines was not a target of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

In the economic area, the Philippine Government encountered difficulties in lining up Soviet financing for a joint venture cement plant. Philippine Minister of Industry and Trade Roberto Ongpin was sent to Moscow to discuss a new financing scheme. He was the highest level Philippine official to visit the USSR during the period.

Contacts between the Philippines and China were limited to cultural and economic matters. The highest level of contact between the two countries occurred when Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan visited Manila and signed a sister cities agreement with the Governor of Metro Manila, Philippines First Lady Imelda Marcos. China and the Philippines collaborated on the latter's energy development program. China entered into a joint venture to build a mini-hydro power station in the Philippines and also invested in an onshore oil drilling project in Nueva Ecija Province.

SINGAPORE

Barbara A. LePoer

Deepening distrust and disagreement over Vietnam and Kampuchea marked relations between Singapore and the Soviet Union during the reporting period. In an April meeting, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan expressed to visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa Singapore's unhappiness over Soviet aid to Vietnam which he said was being used by Hanoi to occupy Kampuchea. According to a Singapore Government release, the Soviet diplomat warned Singapore that, if the ASEAN nations continued to support anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in Kampuchea, Vietnam would retaliate by giving aid to various insurgent groups in ASEAN countries. Both Singapore and Malaysian Government officials reacted sharply to the statement, interpreting it as a threat of Soviet intervention in Southeast Asia.

Singapore and China continued to expand their economic relations during the reporting period, particularly in the area of oil exploration. In January, a group of 10 senior officials of the China National Offshore Oil Corp. (CNOOC) visited Singapore to assess that country's capabilities in assisting China with its offshore oil exploration program. In April, a 10-year contract was signed by the China Offshore Helicopter Service and the Singapore Airtust Company. The agreement provides for joint operation of a helicopter service for oil exploration in the South China Sea.

SOUTH KOREA

Rodney P. Katz

During the reporting period, the Soviet Union maintained low-level contacts with South Korea while the Soviet media continued to criticize South Korea's military relationship with the United States. Soviet coverage of TEAM SPIRIT-83 criticized the use of facilities in Japan to support the staging of US-ROK military exercises in South Korea, while US-ROK-Japan military cooperation in East Asia was portrayed as anti-Soviet. According to the Soviet view, only offensive military operations were practiced during TEAM SPIRIT-83. The North Korean military alert was seen by the Soviets as a reasonable response to US-ROK military provocations against the DPRK.

In other political matters, Moscow refused to discuss with Tokyo or Seoul the repatriation of Koreans who wanted to leave Soviet-controlled Sakhalin Island for Japan or South Korea. While visiting Japan in April, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said that the USSR would not support any plan for reciprocal recognition of the DPRK and ROK.

In May, the almost nonexistent relationship between South Korea and China was given substance when Chinese hijackers diverted a domestic CAAC flight to South Korea. Efforts by China to induce Japan to serve as intermediary for release of the aircraft failed, and Beijing was compelled to deal directly with a government that it had kept at a distance since the Korean War. The event undid years of Chinese aloofness toward the ROK, as CAAC Director General Shen Tu and a party arrived in Seoul on 7 May. The Chinese visitors were warmly received and negotiations to settle the affair progressed quickly. Agreement was reached on 10 May with the signing of a joint communique under which the ROK undertook to return the aircraft, crew, and passengers while invoking its right under international law to detain the hijackers. The visit to Seoul by Shen Tu was heralded in the South Korean press as de facto recognition of the Republic of Korea. Statements by Shen Tu and coverage of the incident by the Chinese media, however, played down the significance of the negotiations and emphasized humanitarian concern for the passengers and crew to explain China's contacts with South Korea.

There were other South Korea-China interchanges during the 6-month period. In January, at an International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) conference, China, South Korea, and Japan agreed to Chinese and Japanese civil aircraft use of an air corridor passing through South Korea's flight information region. In late February and early March, South Korean and Japanese sources reported that China and South Korea were exchanging news programs as one part of an international news exchange arranged by the Asian Broadcasting Union. Finally, a South Korean report published in April said that 23 South Koreans had been allowed to visit China and 11 Chinese had entered South Korea over the past 2 years.

In the meantime, China and South Korea maintained indirect trade contacts through Hong Kong. The value of Chinese imports from the ROK in 1982 totaled approximately \$60 million, down about 50 percent from 1981. According to Hong Kong reports, China exported goods valued at \$30 million to South Korea during the first quarter of 1983. A report published by the Korean Traders Association (Seoul) in May showed that South Korea and China are competing for an increasing number of markets in the United States, Japan, and Hong Kong.

China continued to downplay the issue of the US military presence in South Korea, although Beijing occasionally called for the withdrawal of US forces. Beijing supported Pyongyang by publicly criticizing TEAM SPIRIT-83 as a threat to North Korea. However, in contrast to the Soviet view, the Chinese did not portray the United States, Japan, and South Korea as threats to peace in East Asia. During a March interview with the Far Eastern Economic Review, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that China opposed recognition of Seoul in exchange for Japanese and US recognition of Pyongyang. Wu reaffirmed China's support for North Korea's position on the issue of Korean reunification.

THAILAND

Ronald J. Cima

Thailand's apprehensions over Soviet intentions in the region were reinforced in the first 6 months of 1983. Soviet support for Vietnamese activities in Kampuchea, most notably the fierce dry-season offensive that spilled over the Thai border on numerous occasions, was somewhat worrisome to Bangkok, as was the reported existence of a nascent pro-Soviet Thai Communist insurgency in the northeast. Both instances reinforced a Thai view that the Soviet scheme was to gain control of the region through local surrogates, be they Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea or bands of Thai Communists. In an attempt to contradict this image, the Soviets announced in March their intention to strengthen ties with the ASEAN nations—a move that acknowledged Soviet recognition of the five countries as a trading block for the first time. The Soviets also proposed that the level of talks with Thailand be raised to the foreign minister level or higher. Consequently, the expulsion of a Soviet trade official in May for espionage was minimally disruptive to relations and the Soviets made no retaliatory moves.

In economic developments, the anticipated delivery of 100,000 tons of Thai maize to the Soviets was postponed for 1 year because of the maize shortage and resulting high prices. Under the original contract, Thailand had agreed to barter 200,000 tons of maize for 100,000 tons of Soviet fertilizer.

Thai-Vietnamese confrontations along the Thai-Kampuchean border led the Thai Government to view its links with China as increasingly important. The Thais, in fact, seemed confident that China would come to their rescue in the form of direct Chinese military intervention against Hanoi in the event of a Vietnamese attack on Thailand. This view was reinforced when Chinese Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi, while visiting Bangkok officially, pledged China's full support in the event of a Vietnamese armed incursion into Thailand. Yang's visit coincided with renewed Vietnamese military activity along the Thai-Kampuchean border, although it is not clear whether he visited the frontier. Thai and Chinese officials categorically denied that he did so, while other sources insisted that a discreet visit had been arranged. In any event, Yang's 9-day stay in Thailand was an unusually long visit by diplomatic standards.

One of Bangkok's aims was to convince China that it should work with ASEAN in seeking a solution to the Kampuchea problem. Some headway was gained when Beijing changed its official stand from one of simply using Kampuchea as a quagmire to entrap Vietnam to one which emphasized Kampuchea itself and guaranteed its future sovereignty and neutrality. Nevertheless, Bangkok's relations with China continued to be questioned by its ASEAN partners—Indonesia and Malaysia. Despite Thai assurances that both countries understood Thailand's need to forge such links, Malaysian diplomats hinted that there was an unwritten limit to the amount of Thai-Chinese cooperation that they would tolerate.

In military developments, it is very likely that Sino-Thai cooperation included a quiet accommodation regarding the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). China may have given the Thais certain assurances about the CPT that enable Thailand to concentrate fully on security problems posed by the situation in Kampuchea. The contention of Thai officials that Chinese moral support for the CPT was a situation the Thais could live with, suggests that such an accommodation was reached.

The Thai Navy expressed an interest in buying light Chinese weapons such as pistols and machineguns. Following a week-long visit to China as the guest of the Chinese Navy, Thai Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun requested catalogs of Chinese weaponry from the Chinese military attache in Bangkok.

Although Moscow has openly expressed displeasure over Vietnam's inefficient use of Soviet aid, there was no indication in early 1983 of any decrease in Soviet economic assistance. To the contrary, a protocol signed in December 1982 provided for a 30 percent increase in Soviet exports to Vietnam, including heavy machinery and raw materials. The speedy conclusion of this agreement a month before it was due to take effect appeared to signal that Vietnam would be assured of continued support from the Kremlin's new leaders. The pattern of aid did change, however. Rather than funding an overall aid budget synchronized to Vietnam's 5-Year Plan, Moscow began allotting its assistance on a project-by-project basis in order to monitor its use more effectively. Vietnam's failure to publish a new 5-Year Plan probably was due to this change in policy.

A protocol on Soviet aid for the construction of several new projects in Vietnam was signed in Moscow in April. This was followed by the ninth session of the Vietnam-USSR joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation that was held in Hanoi in May. The two sides were particularly interested in implementing the 1981-85 cooperation agreement on agriculture, energy, public health, and management training, and signed a pact for further cooperation in 1983-85 in June. Steps were also taken to promote cooperation in geology and in the exploration for coal, tin, bauxite, gold, and other minerals.

Chinese-Vietnamese relations improved in early 1983, despite the almost daily denunciations which each side directed against the other. There were signs that Vietnam might be discreetly preparing to resume the party-to-party dialogue with China which was broken off in December 1979. It was also revealed that China had been discreetly building up its trade with Hanoi via companies in Hong Kong. Trade statistics showed that China's trade with Vietnam through Hong Kong increased nearly threefold in the first half of 1982 compared to the same period in 1981 for a total value of \$5 million.

Following incursions by the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA) into Thailand, China riposted on 16 April with an alleged "counterattack" of its own along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier. From all reports, the Chinese action consisted of random barrages fired by medium- to long-range artillery across the border. Such symbolic military gestures illustrated the limited tactical options left open to Beijing. Having gone on record with warnings to Hanoi about an ominous "second lesson" similar to the 1979 limited offensive, if the VPA stepped up its attacks against the Khmer resistance, Beijing could ill afford to ignore the latest Vietnamese offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Failure to respond militarily would have eroded Bangkok's confidence in China as a guarantor of Thai security, especially since Chinese Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi's personal assurances were given in February. On the other hand, consideration by Beijing of a second military "lesson" on the scale of the 1979 offensive probably was dismissed by Chinese leaders as too provocative. The dilemma posed by this situation was that no military action short perhaps of another invasion by China would have deterred Hanoi from pressing ahead with its offensive in Kampuchea.

STINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/27/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. The USSR will furnish a third generator with a capacity of 210 megawatts to Bangladesh. The equipment is worth \$76.4 million and will form part of the electric power plant fueled by natural gas at Ghorasal. The USSR already has provided two generators of 110 and 210 megawatts respectively to the Ghorasal installation, which will become the largest power-generating facility in the impoverished Asian nation.	E S	Le Monde (Paris) 29 Jun 83	3506
02/04/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. A Chinese cultural delegation led by Deputy Minister of Culture Zhou Weishi arrives in Bangladesh for a five-day visit, and pays courtesy calls on various martial law regime officials, including Acting Chief Martial Law Administrator RADM Mahboob Ali Khan.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2731
02/28/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian presents his credentials to President Assanuddin Chowdhury.	P	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 83	514
03/17/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh will export raw jute worth about \$5 million to the USSR under terms of a contract signed in Dhaka.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 30 Mar 83	3023
03/19/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. At a celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association in Dacca, China's Ambassador to Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian pays tribute to the "unremitting efforts made by the association in defending and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples."	C P	FBIS (China) 23 Mar 83	2989
03/24/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. President of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang both send messages of congratulations to Bangladesh's President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury and President of the Council of Ministers Hussain Mohammad Ershad on the occasion of that nation's independence day.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Mar 83	3000
03/26/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attends a reception hosted by the Bangladesh Ambassador to China C.M. Murtash to celebrate Bangladesh's independence day.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Mar 83	3001
03/27/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator General H. M. Ershad describes relations with China as "very good" and that relations are "going to remain so in the future" in a meeting with China's Ambassador to Bangladesh Xiao Xiangqian.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Mar 83	3002

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/28/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. The USSR has entered into an agreement with Bangladesh to provide over \$75 million in loans for the construction of a 210 MW generator, the fourth unit of the Ghorasal thermal power plant about 50 kilometers from Dhaka. The Agreement stipulates supply of design, equipment and materials for the power station by the USSR and deputation of Soviet specialists for technical assistance in the construction work. The project is expected to be completed by July 1987. The third unit of the Ghorasal power station, also of 210 MW capacity, is now under construction with Soviet assistance and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1984.	E S	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Apr 3027	
04/10/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Maj Gen Mohabat Jan Chowdhury, the Bangladeshi Establishment Minister in charge of economic development projects, returns to Dhaka from a 10-day official visit to China. Chowdhury reports that the Chinese assured him of "all possible help and assistance to Bangladesh in development activities." While in China, Chowdhury met with the Chinese foreign minister and the deputy chief of staff of the PLA. Included in the General's itinerary were inspections of a steel mill and a PLA armoured corps in Beijing.	P M	FBIS (SA) 3182	FBIS (SA) 12 Sep 83	3182
04/17/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chief of the Bangladesh Naval Staff Rear Admiral Mahbub Ali Khan meets with the Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huaqing after arriving in Beijing. The visiting official also sees Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi and Acting Premier Wan Li.	M	FBIS (China) 3201	FBIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3201
04/18/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Yang Dezhi, Chief of the General Staff of the PLA, meets in Beijing with Bangladeshi Deputy Chief MIA Adm. Mahbub Ali Khan, who is also the Chief of Naval Staff of Bangladesh. Details of the visit are not revealed.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Apr 1902	
04/26/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladesh and the USSR sign a cultural agreement in Dhaka. The pact provides for the exchange of delegations in the fields of science and higher technical education plus reciprocal visits of cultural troupes, writers and journalists and the exchange of radio and television programs.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 May 3092	
04/26/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet and Bangladeshi officials sign a cultural and scientific exchange agreement for the upcoming year. Under the accord the two sides will exchange delegations in the fields of science and higher technical education. Also covered in the protocol are visits by cultural troupes, writers and journalists.	CS	FBIS (SA) 1887	FBIS (SA) 17 May 83	1887

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/01/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh has received one or two torpedo and missile launching vessels from China.	M	Defense & Foreign Affairs (Wash,DC) Jun-3 Jul 83	3103
05/15/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese technical team working on the Buriganga river bridge construction pay a courtesy call on Deputy CMIA Rear Admiral M. A. Khan in Dhaka. The Chinese offer to assist in the bridge project was made when General Ershad visited Beijing last year.	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 16 May 83	2776
05/17/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. The USSR will provide 40,000 metric tons of high speed diesel oil to Bangladesh during the second half of 1983. The purchase will be financed under a Bangladesh-USSR barter protocol.	E	SWB FE/WI239/A/12 8 Jun 83	3120
05/17/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Under provisions of the yearly barter protocol, the Soviets agree to supply Bangladesh with 40,000 tons of high speed diesel oil for the second half of this year.	E	SWB 8 Jun 83	2694
05/17/83	BANGLADESH/USSR. Under terms of the Bangladesh-USSR barter protocol, the Soviets agree to supply Bangladesh with 40,000 tons of high-speed diesel fuel for the second half of this year.	E	FBIS (SA) 2 Jun 83	2791
06/20/83	BANGLADESH/PRC. Lt.Gen. H. M. Ershad telexes a congratulatory message to Li Xiannian on his election as president of the PRC. In the message, Ershad hails the "deep and abiding friendship, mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation that characterizes relations between Bangladesh and China."	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 81 FBIS (SA) 20 Jun 83	321

BURMA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/13/83	BURMA/PRC. A visiting Chinese delegation of educators calls on its Burmese counterparts at Rangoon University and tours various educational facilities in the Burmese capital.	C	FBIS (China) 27 Jan 83	2717
01/13/83	BURMA/PRC. The visiting PRC education delegation headed by Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong calls on Burmese Minister of Education U Kyaw Nyein at the conference hall of Rangoon University.	C	FBIS (AP) 27 Jan 83	3265
02/08/83	BURMA/PRC. A delegation of Chinese journalists visits Burma and calls on various Burmese government officials.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 14 Feb 83	2744
03/26/83	BURMA/PRC. Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Xu Xin attends a reception in Beijing to celebrate Burma's Armed Forces Day. The reception is hosted by Col. Nyo Win, military attache of the Burmese Embassy.	M	FBIS (China) 28 Mar 83	2999

INDIA

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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Aviation trade publication reveals that the Soviets have acquired eight Chetak helicopters from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., the government-owned subsidiary that manufactures the aircraft under license. The deal is the first for many years in which aircraft have been acquired from a country not formally aligned with the Eastern bloc. India currently produces the Chetak for all three service branches.	M	Air International Jan 83	3173
01/04/83	INDIA/USSR. National secretariat of the pro-Moscow CPI takes the unprecedented step of condemning a recent article by a Soviet academician who analyzed the Indian political situation. The article in question was authored by one Ulyanovsky, who urged his Indian comrades to join forces with the leftist elements of Congress-I behind the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi in a broadbased anti-rightist front. The CPI, however, explicitly rejected this strategy at the 1978 Bhatinda conference and opposes Mrs. Gandhi on most domestic policy issues. The CPI attack appears in the party's propaganda organ NEW AGE, which supports the CPI plank of offering the electorate a left-and-democratic alternative to the Gandhi government.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 5 Jan 83	1757
01/11/83	INDIA/USSR. Six-member Soviet "peace committee" headed by actress Via Artmane arrives in India for a 10-day tour. A second delegation representing the Central Committee of the Young Communist League is also slated to arrive in India to advance the Soviet position on world peace at an Indian Communist gathering in Patna.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 11 Jan 83	1780
01/13/83	ASEAN/INDIA/SRV/PRC. The 13 January Renmin Ribao (Beijing) argues that India should invite Sihanouk to attend the March 1983 Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi. It says: "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea. Since Prince Sihanouk is the chairman of the coalition government, he should be invited to the nonaligned conference. Any excuse for not inviting him to this conference does not hold water." After noting that the ASEAN countries have unanimously asked Sihanouk to make a speech at the conference, it says of the Indian government's failure to invite Sihanouk that: "This can only do harm to the role and position of India in the Nonaligned Movement. People believe that it is time for the Indian government to listen to the voice of the ASEAN countries."	P	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 1983	2348
01/16/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian press reports an agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union for the purchase of infantry combat vehicles (ICV) fitted with antitank missiles, machineguns and a main gun which fires high explosives. These improved versions of the ICV carry "several" troops and will be integrated into the new mechanized infantry units that India is forming. Specifications and detailed descriptions of the new vehicles are not available.	M	Times of India 17 Jan 83	3172

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/16/83	INDIA/PRC. China expresses regret over the decision by India not to invite prince Norodom Sihanouk of the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance coalition to attend the NAM summit conference in New Delhi. The action, which Beijing labels "incomprehensible," possibly can be attributed to India's close ties to the USSR and to the Gandhi government's recognition of the Soviet client regime of Heng Samrin in Kampuchea.	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 18 Jan 83	2719
01/16/83	INDIA/USSR. India has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union for the purchase of new infantry fighting vehicles (IFV). The armored carriers will be fitted with anti-tank missiles, machine guns and a main gun which fires high-explosive projectiles. Negotiations between the Indian Defense Ministry and the USSR are presently underway for the transfer of technology that will permit the full domestic production of these vehicles in India. The IFVs will be used to equip newly formed mechanized units infantry units and will greatly improve the mobility of the Indian army.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jan 83	2720
01/17/83	INDIA/USSR. Representatives of the public sector steel industries of India and the USSR initial an agreement in New Delhi under which Soviet experts will prepare a feasibility report for the modernization of the Burnpur steel facility.	E	The Statesman (Calcutta) 18 Jan 83	3171
01/18/83	ASEAN/INDIA/SRV/PRC. China Daily (Beijing) describes India's failure to invite Prince Sihanouk to the forthcoming nonaligned summit as "regrettable" and "incomprehensible." It describes as an encouraging sign the recent meeting of senior foreign ministry officials from the three nonaligned nations of the ASEAN group - Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore - which demanded that Sihanouk, one of the few surviving founders of the Nonaligned Movement, be invited to address the seventh summit. China Daily notes that the majority of the 97 nations of the Nonaligned Movement have taken a public stand demanding that Democratic Kampuchea be restored to its legitimate seat and Prince Sihanouk be invited. It concludes: "It would indeed be ironic if the country founded by Jawaharlal Nehru, the great statesman who first expounded the principles of nonalignment, should back down from the basic tenet of nonalignment . . .	P	China Daily (Beijing) 18 January 1983	2349

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/21/83	INDIA/PRC. Official sources in New Delhi report that Chinese aircraft have violated Indian airspace in Ladakh for the second time this month. The violations occurred yesterday over Shushul and Darbung and earlier in the month over the Karakoram Pass.	M	Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta). 22 Jan 82	1854
01/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Vasilii Rykov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, is appointed Soviet Ambassador to India.	P	USSR & 3rd World Vol 13, No. 1, 1983	3170
01/22/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese newsmen from Xinhua meet with their counterparts from the Press Trust of India in New Delhi to express their wishes for expanded news relations between the PRC and India. The two news organizations currently share information under a 1980 agreement.	C	Patriot (New Delhi) 23 Jan 83	1819
01/22/83	INDIA/USSR. Official with the Indian Ministry of Steel and Mines reveals in a speech that discussions with the Soviet Union are underway regarding the development of an aluminum industry in Andhra Pradesh. The project, which will be based on proven reserves of bauxite on the east coast, envisons a per annum capacity of 600,000 to 800,000 tons of aluminum.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 22 Jan 83	3169
01/22/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet exhibition entitled "Days of Soviet Science and Technology" open in New Delhi to trumpet the any industrial and scientific projects the USSR has sponsored in India over the years. On hand to inaugurate the exhibit which is being displayed at the House of Soviet Science, Culture and Art is Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology. Marchuk has a private meeting with PM Gandhi prior to the opening of the exhibit. The Soviet dignitary is slated to attend India's Republic Day celebrations while he is in New Delhi.	P S	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 83	1773
01/24/83	INDIA/PRC. PM Gandhi holds private discussions in New Delhi with the Dalai Lama, the exiled god-king of Tibet. Details of the talks are not revealed.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 25 Jan 83	1774
01/25/83	INDIA/USSR. Private sector company Hindustan Motors and the Soviet tractor export agency enter into an agreement whereby the Soviets will purchase four front-end loaders for road construction. The deal was consummated because of the opening of the Soviet market in the wake of the US embargo on shipments to the Soviet gas pipeline in Siberia. The construction vehicles are manufactured at Tiruvallur in Tamilnadu with American collaboration.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 26 Jan 83	1820

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/28/83	INDIA/PRC. The Indian delegation to the third round of official talks which will concentrate on the border issue, arrives in Beijing on 28 January. The talks begin on the 29th of January.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Jan 83	2357
02/01/83	INDIA/PRC. In Beijing Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian meets on 1 February with the Indian delegation to the third round of Sino-Indian talks, which began on 29 January. Wu and K.S. Bajpai, secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, agree that frequent contacts and exchange of views are conducive to the development of bilateral relations. They also promise to continue to work on settling the boundary question. Sources close to the talks are quoted by Xinhua as saying that the talks proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere. In addition to the boundary question, the talks touched on expanding economic, scientific and cultural exchanges.	P	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 83	2365
02/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Minister for Oil, D. V. Takoev, arrives in New Delhi at the head of a delegation of oil experts. The visiting Soviets will hold talks with their Indian counterparts and tour various projects where the USSR is helping India with its exploration program for oil and natural gas.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Feb 83	2727
02/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Reports from Moscow say that Indian and Soviet specialists in space research will meet in Bangalore in southern India at the end of this month. The Soviet delegation will be headed by V. Kotelnikov, Chairman of the Inter-Commos Council. Among the topics of joint cooperation to be discussed will be the launching of Indian cosmonauts, tentatively scheduled for 1984.	S	Indian Express Bombay 2 Feb 83	1775
02/02/83	INDIA/PRC. Newspaper report takes note of a Beijing-dated item on the death of the former Chogyal of Sikkim. To the newspaper's displeasure, the Chinese pointedly reported India's annexation of Sikkim, suggesting that Beijing still may not view Indian authority over the region as legitimate.	P	Indian Express Bombay 2 Feb 83	1853
02/02/83	INDIA/PRC. On 2 February the third round of Sino-Indian talks concludes in Beijing after five days of meetings. The next round is to be held in New Delhi, at a date to be decided through diplomatic channels. Xinhua reports that both sides were positive in their attitude in the negotiations on the boundary question, and the air was friendly. The two sides had an in-depth exchange of views in an earnest and frank way. Discussions on trade, economic cooperation and cultural exchanges made positive progress.	P	FBIS China 2 Feb 83	2368
02/02/83	INDIA/PRC. APP reports from Beijing on 2 February that China and India ended the third round of negotiations on their border dispute without	P	FBIS China 2 Feb 83	2369

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	narrowing the gap between their positions. A source close to the Indian delegation is quoted as saying that "major differences persist."			
02/03/83	INDIA/PRC. Xinhua reports from Beijing that although the third round Sino-Indian talks yielded no substantial progress, both China and India will continue to seek a fair and reasonable solution to the boundary question. During this, the third round of talks, both sides reportedly "got to the heart of the matter" on the boundary issue. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of trade. Sino-Indian trade was US \$110 million in 1981 and \$130 in 1982. In 1982 China exported paper, steel products, pig iron, medicine and electrical ceramics to India, while importing mainly sugar and tobacco.	EP	FBIS China 4 Feb 83	2371
02/03/83	RESPECTED ANALYST G. K. REDDY REPORTS THAT THE THIRD ROUND OF SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS WHICH JUST CONCLUDED IN BEIJING YIELDED NO BREAKTHROUGHS. THE TWO SIDES AGREED TO MEET AGAIN AND TO KEEP THE DIALOGUE ON TRACK. ACCORDING TO REDDY, THE TALKS SAW NO SIGN OF ANY FLEXIBILITY ON CHINA'S PART, EVEN ON THE PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM. ON THE MORE POSITIVE SIDE, REDDY TAKES COMFORT IN THE FACT THAT NEITHER SIDE CHOSE TO BREAK OFF THE "FRUSTRATING EXERCISE IN DIPLOMACY. THE TWO SIDES ARE STILL RELUCTANT TO REVEAL THEIR NEGOTIATING STRATEGIES OR THEIR FALL-BACK POSITIONS AT THIS STAGE. THE TALKS ARE STILL BEING USED TO "SIZE UP" THE OTHER SIDE'S INTENTIONS. REDDY MINTAINS THAT THE CHINESE "PACKAGE OFFER" FOR RESOLVING THE DISPUTE IS NOT A TAKE-IT-OR-LEAVE-IT ATTITUDE. CHINA, HE BELIEVES, WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONSIDER ANY ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS THAT INDIA MIGHT HAVE IN MIND IF THE PACKAGE APPROACH WAS UNACCEPTABLE." SO FAR, THE INDIANS HAVE REJECTED THE PACKAGE OFFER WITHOUT MAKING A COUNTEROFFER. INSTEAD, INDIA HAS BEEN INSISTING THAT THE TWO SIDES AGREE ON THE MODALITIES FOR SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT--AN APPROACH WHICH THE CHINESE REJECT. IN CONCLUSION, REDDY ASSERTS THAT "THE TWO DELEGATIONS WENT ROUND AND ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH" COVERING THE SAME GROUND ALL OVER AGAIN.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 4 Feb 83	1790
02/05/83	INDIA/USSR. MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS THAT A PROTOCOL HAS BEEN SIGNED IN NEW DELHI FOR THE EXPANSION OF LINKS BETWEEN THE INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY. FUTURE PLANS INCLUDE A JOINT SEMINAR ON WAYS TO SAFEGUARD PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AREA.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Feb 83	1825
02/12/83	INDIA/PRC. DURING A TOUR OF THE INDIAN NORTHEAST, PM GANDHI EXPRESSES HER REGRETS THAT THE CHINESE RAISED A STORM OVER THE INCLUSION OF A DANCE TROUPE FROM ARUNACHAL PRADESH IN THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF ASIAD. TALKING TO THE PRESS IN SHILLONG, GANDHI STATES THAT THE INCIDENT COULD CREATE A "DIFFICULT SITUATION." DESPITE THE UPROAR, GANDHI AFFIRMS THAT BORDER TALKS WITH THE CHINESE ARE CONTINUING.	P	FBIS (SA) 16 Feb 83	1789

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/16/83	INDIA/PRC. B. N. Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Congress-I chief party whip, issues instructions to all Congress-I MPs not to attend celebrations of World Freedom Day that are scheduled to be held in Taiwan. "In the view of our party," the circular states, "it is considered undesirable to accept such an invitation" from the Taipei Government. You are, therefore, advised to decline any invitation for attending this function, if and when it is extended to you."	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 17 Feb 83	1852
02/20/83	INDIA/PRC. New Delhi seminar on India-China trade and economic cooperation discloses that the total value of trade between India and China in 1982 reached \$139 million, an increase of over \$11 million since 1977.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Mar 83	1839
02/20/83	INDIA/PRC. At a national seminar on India-China trade in New Delhi, it is disclosed that in 1982 the total value of two-way trade between India and China reached US \$139.18 million, while in 1977 it was only \$2.45 million. The seminar was organized by the "India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry" and attended by more than 200 Indian businessmen and economists.	E	FBIS China 22 Feb 83	2385
02/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian Institute of Sciences in Bangalore sponsors a 5-day seminar and workshop on the topic of Indo-Soviet collaboration in space research. Satish Dhawan, the head of the Indian Space Research Organization, expresses his satisfaction at the degree of cooperation between the two countries, although he calls for even greater cooperation in fields such as atmospheric sciences and meteorology, satellite technology, optical tracing and remote sensing. Heading the large Soviet delegation is an academician named Kotelnikov who is chairman of the Intercomos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences.	S	Patriot (Delhi) 22 Feb 83	1828
02/25/83	INDIA/USSR. Delegations of Indian and Soviet space researchers meeting in Bangalore initial a protocol under which the two sides agree to step up cooperation in the fields of remote sensing, astronomy, astrophysics, meteorology, satellite tracking and space technology. During the 5-day seminar, the two sides discussed proposals for using groundbased facilities in India and the USSR for research in astronomy and for flying Indian payloads in Soviet spacecraft.	S	The Hindu (Madras) 26 Feb 83	1829
02/25/83	INDIA/PRC. A. A. Rahim, Minister of State for External Affairs, tells the Rajya Sabha that the recently concluded border talks will be resumed at a later date. In answer to an MP's question, Rahim acknowledges that a military museum in Beijing is displaying a Chinese boundary map that includes territories clearly in India's possession. He maintains that the Government will issue an appropriate response once the facts of the matter are ascertained.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 26 Feb 83	1785

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/26/83	INDIA/USSR. Five-day Indo-Soviet workshop on space research ends in Bangalore with the signing of a protocol. Under the new agreement, the two sides will share information in the fields of remote sensing, astronomy, astrophysics, atmospheric sciences, satellite tracking and space technologies.	S	FBIS (SA) 2 Mar 83	1776
02/27/83	INDIA/USSR. Technical delegation representing the Indian Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) completes a week-long tour of Soviet nuclear power facilities as part of their effort to recommend India's response to the Soviet offer of a 1,000 MW power plant. The group held technical discussions with the Soviet Ministry of Power and toured the atomic power plant at Novo Voronezh, south of Moscow. Reports from India suggest that New Delhi is not in the market for such a large Soviet nuclear plant, but might consider two or three 440 MW facilities built with Soviet assistance. DAE Director Homi Sethna is scheduled to travel to the USSR to follow up on the technical team's investigations.	E	The Hindu (Madras) 1 Mar 83	3168
03/01/83	INDIA/USSR. During a Parliamentary debate, PM Gandhi speaks out in defense of her government's staunch adherence to the principles of nonalignment. "We are accused of inclining towards the Soviet Union," she states. "We do not incline. We stand straight. The Soviet Union stood by us in time of need. When a country does something in our interest, should we deny it our appreciation?" Nonalignment does not mean non-acknowledgement of friendship. In a sarcastic reference to the Janata government's policy of "genuine nonalignment," Gandhi states that such a policy causes other nonaligned states to question India's sincerity within the movement.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 2 Mar 83	1817
03/03/83	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi tells the Indian Parliament that a scientific delegation has just returned from the Soviet Union where they studied the technical details of a Soviet offer to furnish India with nuclear power facilities. The GOI will study the team's recommendations before making any final decision on the Soviet offer.	P	FBIS (SA) 4 Mar 83	3167
03/04/83	INDIA/PRC. Subramanian Swamy, an outspoken Janata MP, calls a press conference to make the startling revelation that the maps and documents which form the basis of India's negotiating position on the border talks with China are all forged. According to Swamy, the demarcation of the McMahon Line was originally south of the villages that Chinese troops overran in 1962. This rendering of the McMahon Line was shown much below the present delineation in the authoritative Acheson's World Maps and Treaties of 1929. However, Sir Olaf Caroe, then the Deputy Secretary of the MEA under the British Raj, at the orders of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, seized all the copies of the Acheson volume and substituted a forged volume showing a more northerly placement of the McMahon Line. Swamy asserts that	P	Hindustan Times (New Delhi) 5 Mar 83	1851

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	neither India nor China had valid documents to substantiate their claims on the border. As a solution, he suggests the two sides should split the difference, with India receiving title to the Chimgi Valley and the Kailash Mansarovar and the Chinese retaining control over the Aksai Chin.			
03/08/83	INDIA/PRC. Ten-member Chinese legal workers' delegation arrives in Calcutta for consultations with Bengali barristers, judges and legislators. The delegation, which is headed by Zhu Jianming, is returning the visit to China last year of an Indian legal delegation.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 9 Mar 83	1877
03/08/83	INDIA/USSR. Official sources in New Delhi report that India has decided to use a Soviet telecommunications satellite for networking television stations in the country. A current contract with the US corporation Intelstat is expected to be terminated in April. The new arrangements with the USSR will employ a Soviet geostationary satellite over the Indian Ocean for broadcasting television programs to remote parts of India. Sources report that the commercial terms offered by the Soviets are better than those offered by the American firm. The Soviet satellite is expected to be used for television services until December by which time India's own INSAT-1B satellite will become operational.	E S	Indian Express (Bombay) 9 Mar 83	3166
03/10/83	INDIA/PRC. Tibetan expatriate community in New Delhi stages an angry demonstration in front of the PRC Embassy to mark the anniversary of the Chinese takeover of Tibet. After demanding an international recognition plebiscite in their homeland and petitioning the ambassador, sections of the crowd hurl tomatoes and stones at embassy buildings.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 11 Mar 83	1850
03/12/83	INDIA/PRC. During a wideranging press conference to mark the conclusion of the New Delhi Nonaligned Summit, PM Gandhi tells the world press that India's relations with China are "not bad" since the two sides have exchanged ambassadors and are in close contact on thorny bilateral disputes. Asked about the status of Tibet, Gandhi states that India fully recognizes Chinese claims to the region and that further elaboration would be "improper."	P	The Hindu (Madras) 13 Mar 83	1797
03/13/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary describes an agreement signed on 10 March 1983 between Pakistan and India establishing a special joint committee to strengthen bilateral relations as a "heartening event".	P	FBIS (China) 15 Mar 83	535
03/14/83	INDIA/USSR. Four-member Soviet youth delegation led by a member of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League arrives in New Delhi at the	CP	The Hindu (Madras) 15 Mar 83	1818

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/15/83	invitation of the Students Federation of India and the Democratic Youth Federation of India.	P	Hindu (Madras) 16 Mar 83	1798
03/15/83	KAMPUCHEA/INDIA/PRC. Noted political commentator G. K. Reddy reveals in his newspaper column that FM Narasimha Rao will probably pay an official visit to China sometime this summer to return the visit of former Chinese FM Huang Hua, who came to Delhi in 1981. The External Affairs Ministry is being careful not to convey to the Chinese that Rao's presence signals any softening of India's position on the border question. For this reason, Indian officials are ensuring that political and cultural exchanges between the two countries are kept separate from the formal negotiating sessions which, up to now, have made virtually no progress in resolving the 20-year old dispute. India has taken heart that the Chinese enthusiastically endorsed the results of the Delhi Nonaligned Summit. Analysts had feared that China's strong support for the Sihanouk government in Kampuchea might keep the summit off-track and set back bilateral relations further despite the Chinese "low profile" during the NAM meetings. Reddy believes that Kampuchea remains a major irritant in Sino-Indian relations. The Chinese have come to the realization, however, that "it would be counterproductive to treat the Kampuchean issue as an acid test of India's attitude toward Beijing.	P	Hindu (Madras) 16 Mar 83	1798
03/15/83	INDIA/USSR. INDIA TODAY magazine launches an investigation of the recent media flap that resulted from the publication of a supposedly secret US plan authored by UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick to "balkanize" India. According to the magazine, the expose that was carried by the pro-Soviet PATRIOT of New Delhi may have been part of a Soviet disinformation campaign, as the US Embassy claimed. Although the PATRIOT gave front-page coverage to the "revelation," the GOI did not condemn the US because of lingering suspicions that the story was fabricated. Other Indian newspapers also stood clear of the PATRIOT story. The next stage of the drama was the appearance of a "transcript" of the Kirkpatrick document in the pro-Soviet journal LINK. Despite the mounting political pressure from the Soviet lobby, the GOI stuck to its belief that the Kirkpatrick story was false. Reportedly, India's external intelligence arm, the Research and Analysis Wing, and the Indian Embassy in Washington agreed in this assessment. The US claims that the LINK document was a forgery and that Kirkpatrick never delivered a speech encouraging India's balkanization.	P	India Today (New Delhi) 15 Mar 83	1870
03/16/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian press reports that FM Narashimha Rao is making preparations to visit China to coincide with the next round of border negotiations scheduled to begin in August or September. Rao is not expected to participate in the negotiations which will probably be relegated to working levels of the respective foreign ministries. The purpose of the trip is a "courtesy call," since Chinese FM Huang Hua visited India in June 1981.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 16 Mar 83	1796

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/16/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian trade delegation in Moscow signs a contract for the purchase of 60,000 tons of Soviet newsprint at what is reported a very competitive price.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Mar 83	1858
03/17/83	INDIA/USSR. During a speech in Bombay, a Soviet trade official states that the quality of fabrics supplied to the Soviet Union by India has improved, although major defects still exist. According to N. Kulikov, the Indian textile industry could improve its export product by adopting more rigorous quality control standards.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 18 Mar 83	1857
03/24/83	INDIA/PRC. Dalai Lama, the exiled god-king of Tibet, begins a tour of the remote northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh which is also claimed by China and is the subject of border negotiations between the two sides. An Indian Government spokesman terms the trip "purely religious" in nature and rejects the idea that the Chinese will have any grounds for protest of the Dalai Lama's visit. "The Dalai Lama is an honored guest here [in India] and he is free to visit wherever he likes," the spokesman is reported as saying. Travel to the sensitive state is normally prohibited for foreigners and tightly controlled for Indian citizens.	P	FBIS (SA) 24 Mar 83	1822
03/24/83	INDIA/USSR. Seventh session of the Indo-Soviet working group on planning opens in New Delhi. The two sides are expected to discuss cooperation in the fields of energetics, railway transport, irrigation, and other unspecified areas of the economy.	E	FBIS (USSR) 24 Mar 83	1826
03/26/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Government spokesman in Beijing releases a terse statement reminding India that "the 90,000 square kilometers of land to the south of the illegal McMahon Line has always been part of Chinese territory." What prompted the testy Chinese statement is the appearance of the Dalai Lama in the disputed Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh along the Chinese frontier. The exiled god-king of Tibet is traveling in the disputed territory for five weeks, prior to a brief return to Tibet. Because the area is highly sensitive, the Dalai Lama had to apply to the Indian Government for special permission to enter the defense perimeter. Indian officials remark that there is no basis to the Chinese claim and that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. As opposed to the diplomatic furor that arose when the Chinese protested the inclusion of Arunachal dancers in the closing ceremony of the ASIAD games, both sides moderate their language in this episode. The Chinese fail to register a formal protest and the Indians fail to respond to the Chinese press statement.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 27 Mar 83	1834

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/29/83	INDIA/PRC. Chinese goodwill delegation headed by Cabinet Minister Chu Tunan arrives in India on a two-week tour that will take them to 7 cities. The delegation is in India at the invitation of the India-China Society, a Congress-I sponsored organization designed to break the monopoly of the two Indian Communist parties and their associates in controlling friendship societies and front organizations. Observers see the visit as significant since the two sides have made virtually no progress in the border talks. Despite this lack of progress, the Chinese are willing to expand relations with India in other areas such as goodwill visits and economic cooperation. Indian Government officials report that New Delhi has become accustomed to the Chinese style of foreign policy in the course of their 25-year dispute with Beijing. According to these officials, New Delhi takes little note of periodic Chinese affirmations of their claims to large chunks of Indian-claimed or even Indian-held territory unless rhetorical fustillades are followed by some concrete steps to sustain the claims.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 30 Mar 83	2695
03/30/83	INDIA/PRC. Eleven-member Chinese delegation representing the India-China Society arrives in Delhi to begin a 2-week goodwill visit of India. The group's itinerary includes a visit with the Prime Minister and stops in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.	P	FBIS (SA) 31 Mar 83	1823
03/30/83	INDIA/USSR. AUCCTU delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Member V. I. Prohorov arrives in Delhi at the invitation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The trade unionists are scheduled to visit a metallurgical combine in Bokaro, the heavy machine-building works in Ranchi and other Indo-Soviet economic projects.	E	FBIS (USSR) 31 Mar 83	1827
03/30/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR have identified a number of areas for fruitful cooperation in planning. According to the agreed-upon minutes of the seventh meeting of the Indo-Soviet planning group, these areas include planning a fuel energy complex, regional planning, problems of development and efficient utilization of rail transport and water resources.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Apr 83	3030
03/31/83	INDIA/USSR. FM Narainha Rao informs the Indian Parliament that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has accepted in principle an invitation from PM Gandhi to visit India at a mutually convenient date.	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Apr 83	1830
04/02/83	INDIA/PRC. Eleven-member Chinese delegation headed by Chu Tunan visits with Members of Parliament in New Delhi and with PM Gandhi. The group is touring the country as representatives of the India-China Society. The delegation extends an invitation to Janata MP Subramaniam Swamy to travel to Lhasa and Beijing some time in the future.	P	FBIS (SA) 5 Apr 83	1832

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/02/83	INDIA/USSR. Newspaper reportage of the 8-day session of the Indo-Soviet joint economic committee discusses the Soviets' interest in learning from India's experience in developing biogas resources. The Indian delegation showed a keen interest in Soviet efforts in developing unconventional sources of energy such as solar, geothermal and tidal.	S	Patriot (New Delhi) 2 Apr 83	1859
04/02/83	INDIA/PRC. Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi receives a visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Chu Tunan, vice president of the Association. Chu says that to develop friendship between the two countries is a "task entrusted by history." Gandhi responds saying that the two countries should make efforts for closer ties.	P C	FBIS (China) 5 Apr 83	3183
04/03/83	INDIA/USSR. Government radio reports reveal that a team of Soviet specialists will visit New Delhi later this month to discuss an Indo-Soviet joint project for the establishment of an eye microsurgery institute in Andhra Pradesh.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Apr 83	2786
04/05/83	INDIA/USSR. Vasiliy N. Rykov, the newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to India, presents his credentials to President Zail Singh during a ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan.	P	FBIS (SA) 7 Apr 83	1833
04/05/83	INDIA/PRC. Defense Minister Venkataraman takes the floor in Parliament to defend his ministry's budget requests for the upcoming year. Although India's perception of external threat is still fixed on Pakistan, Venkataraman also cautions that China must still be considered a possible security threat. India has reciprocated China's desire to normalize relations by conducting border negotiations. India, however, cannot fail to take account of "discordant notes heard from Beijing on the border issue.	MP	Indian Express (Bombay) 6 Apr 83	1856
04/06/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet trade union delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee member Vasiliy Prokhorov concludes a visit to India at the invitation of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The group toured several Soviet-aided heavy industrial projects and had a meeting with the Indian Minister of Labor, Verendra Patil.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Apr 83	1848
04/07/83	INDIA/PRC. During an address before students at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, PM Gandhi states that China's attitude is "not very conducive" to normalization of its relations with India. "On the one hand China wants friendship with India, but on the other it was laying claims on a large part of Indian territory," she complains in obvious reference to Chinese claims to Arunachal Pradesh. Recalling the several spats that have occurred in recent months over that northeastern state, Gandhi calls	P	FBIS (SA) 8 Apr 83	1836

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Chinese protests "callous." Nevertheless, "we are trying our best to sort out our problems in a friendly atmosphere and talks in this regard are going on," she reports. Gandhi claims that India is not interested in dominating the region. "We want friendly relations with all our neighbors including Pakistan and China. The idea of domination usually creates rivalry, she concludes.			
04/08/83	INDIA/PRC. Chu Tunan, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, calls for close ties between Beijing and New Delhi. Tunan, who is leading an 11-member goodwill delegation to India, tells newsmen that Sino-Indian friendship would be an important factor for peace in Asia, and that both nations could benefit from a rapprochement by sharing their experience in economic development. The Chinese delegation is visiting India at the invitation of the India-China Society.	C	Times of India (Bombay) 9 Apr 83	3036
04/09/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Union agrees to supply special steel to the Ranchi heavy engineering unit in Bihar for the manufacture of the blast furnace to be used at the Vishakapatnam steel plant that is under construction with Soviet assistance. Under a newly signed contract, special steel valued at \$1.6 million is to be supplied during the first quarter of 1984.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Apr 83	2788
04/10/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol involving collaboration in the electronics and computer fields. The pact provides for the Indian purchase of Soviet computers and the Soviet purchase of Indian peripherals and software, electronic consumer goods.	S	Hindu (Madras) 12 Apr 83	3056
04/11/83	INDIA/PRC. CPI-M delegation of three Politburo members holds a press conference to announce their intention of traveling to China later this month to discuss the possibility of re-establishing party-to-party ties with the Chinese Communist Party. The two sides are expected to discuss international issues, including the ongoing Sino-Indian border negotiations. The leader of the delegation will be CPI-M General Secretary E. M. S. Namboodiripad.	P	FBIS (SA) 12 Apr 83	1838
04/12/83	INDIA/USSR. Protocol negotiated by participants in the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee on Shipping and signed in New Delhi envisions the introduction of containerized vessels to handle bilateral trade.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Apr 83	2787
04/12/83	INDIA/PRC. A high-level Chinese parliamentary and scholarly delegation visits India. The delegation is led by Chu Tunan, the vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Chu remarks at a press conference that at the non-official level, the Chinese people are contributing patiently time and energy to improvement of	C	Hindu (Madras) 13 Apr 83	3065

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.

04/16/83	INDIA/USSR. MEA officials in New Delhi confirm that new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov is expected to visit India next winter to signal continued high-level Soviet interest in relations with India. Andropov is known to be suffering from a liver ailment but is expected to make the journey all the same. Indian policymakers believe that Andropov hopes to maintain and extend the cordial relationship with India that was nurtured during the Brezhnev era. According to newspaper reports, India continues to look upon the Soviet Union as a dependable friend and sees no reason for doubting the sincerity of the new leadership in the Kremlin.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 17 Apr 83	1849
04/17/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will soon sign an agreement with India to extend additional financial credit for the construction of the second stage of the Vishakapatnam steel plant. The Soviet Union already has provided \$250 million worth of equipment for construction of the first stage of the plant which is expected to go on line in 1986 and produce 1.2 million tons of steel annually. When the second stage of the plant is completed, it will have a capacity of 3.4 million tons of steel annually. The complex at Vishakapatnam plus the plants at Bhilai and Bokaro, also erected with Soviet assistance, will then account for 60 percent of Indian steel production.	ES	Patriot (New Delhi) 18 Apr 83	2527
04/18/83	INDIA/USSR. Shipments of goods from India to the USSR have been temporarily suspended. The cause of this extreme measure is the growing imbalance in the trade between the two countries and the desire of the Indian Government to reduce this gap as much as possible, at least until the end of the current fiscal year. This trade imbalance has occurred because of the slow pace of Soviet imports into India during recent months. Indian authorities have kept Soviet officials fully apprised of the situation and the matter is expected to be resolved before the end of the month.	E	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 19 Apr 83	3075
04/20/83	INDIA/USSR. Talks on the review of the annual Indo-Soviet trade plan get underway in New Delhi. The discussions are expected to help identify new areas for increasing bilateral trade turnover which is expected to gross \$3.5 billion in 1983 or \$5 billion more (sic) than the 1982 figure of \$2.514 billion.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 20 Apr 83	3080

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/20/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has placed orders for 30,000 tons of industrial equipment and heavy machinery with Indian firms. The equipment includes coking, sintering and beneficiation machinery, crushing mills, tunneling winches, and belt and flight conveyors. During the current five-year period, 1981-1985, India will deliver about 100,000 tons of machinery to the Soviet Union.	E S	Patriot (New Delhi) 21 Apr 83	3082
04/20/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian Communist leaders representing CPI and CPI-M travel to East Berlin to commemorate the death anniversary of Karl Marx. On hand to offer an Indian analysis of Marxism are E. M. S. Namboodiripad of CPI-M, Rajaswara Rao of CPI and C. M. Stephen of the ruling Congress-I. According to Stephen, the GDR press printed his comments and those of Rao in full. The comments of Namboodiripad, however, were severely edited by Communist censors who omitted CPI-M's heated opposition to the Gandhi Government. Most East European Communist parties follow the CPSU lead and maintain party-to-party links with both CPI and the "leading Socialist party, Congress-I. Stephen tells a correspondent that the Soviets and their Eastern bloc allies are unwilling to risk angering the Gandhi Government by publishing criticisms from opposition politicians.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 20 Apr 83	1844
04/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Press reports maintain that the Indian Army is importing missile-equipped armored vehicles known as BRDMs from the Soviet Union. The vehicles are reportedly to be a part of a new unit raised for reconnaissance purposes to meet Pakistan's proven capabilities in the field. The BRDM is amphibious and is protected against nuclear, biological and chemical warfare. The report also alleges that the mechanized infantry combat vehicle known as the BMP-1 in use by the Indian Army will be equipped with a second-generation missile system known as Fagot. This system will replace the present Sagger missiles. The changeover will entail replacing the vehicle's 73mm main gun with a 30mm canon. This reequipping has already been accomplished on the Soviet BMP-1 inventory in the USSR.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 22 Apr 83	2759
04/22/83	INDIA/PRC. A CPM delegation comprising General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad and two party politburo members departs for Beijing on an official visit. It is the first time that the CPM members travel to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The invitation is interpreted by diplomatic observers as signaling a Chinese interest in renewing relations with the CPM which has demonstrated its receptivity to mending its ties with both Beijing and Moscow. As an indicator of its place in the political spectrum in India, the CPM central committee recently blamed the United States for the turmoil in Northeast India, noting that "behind the Assam agitation and the murder of the innocent lies the sinister hand of U.S. imperialism which is out to divide and weaken India to dominate it."	P S	Hindu (Madras) 12 Apr 83	3087

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/22/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Union agrees to supply India with 250,000 tons of crude oil in addition to the yearly supply of 2.5 million tons. The agreement is signed in India by I. R. Krishin, Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Indian Commerce Secretary Abid Hussain.	E	FBIS (SA) 25 Apr 83	1847
04/22/83	INDIA/USSR. Noted commentator G. K. Reddy, writing in the HINDU of Madras, analyzed the frictions that have cropped up in Indo-Soviet economic relations in the wake of the signing of the 1983 trade protocol. This new agreement calls for Indian exports to the USSR of approximately \$1.8 billion, while the Soviets will export \$1.7 billion worth of goods to India. This envisioned surplus was \$650 million; the year before that, the surplus stood at \$300 million. Moscow has not been pressing India to purchase more Soviet armaments to make up for the trade imbalance since arms purchases do not fall under yearly trade agreements. Soviet credits for the purchase of arms are generally spread over 12 to 18 years with a 5 to 8-year grace period, repayable at a nominal interest of 2.5 percent. The servicing of these obligations is carried on outside the yearly trade plans and does not appear in the budget. Reddy notes that the close association India has cultivated with the Soviet market has "created a new class of businessmen [in India] who serve as a useful political lobby while the going is good and big profits are made by them."	EM	The Hindu (Madras) 22 Apr 83	1869
04/23/83	INDIA/PRC/USSR. A delegation of the Indian Communist Party-Marxist (CPI-M), led by its secretary-general, M.E.M.S. Namboordiripad, arrives in Beijing for a visit. The occurrence marks the first contact at national level between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the CPI-M since the formation of the latter party in 1964. European observers express the opinion that the visit by the Indian CPI-M delegation represents an attempt by Beijing to establish closer relations with communist parties worldwide, especially those that have displayed a certain independence from the USSR. In an interview with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the Indian communist leader expresses the hope that the exchange of views will help to forge fraternal and amicable relations. Chinese support for the CPI-M has waned and waned over the years and this uncertain relationship impelled the CPI-M to view with some reserve its acknowledgement of CCP leadership in the socialist world. As recently as January 1982, the CPI-M sent its congratulations to the USSR for "its firm support of Kampuchea and Vietnam" and for its "timely military assistance to Afghanistan."	P	Le Monde (Paris) 27 Apr 83	3089
04/23/83	INDIA/PRC. Three-member delegation representing the CPI-M arrives in Beijing to discuss party-to-party relations between Indian and Chinese Marxists. On hand to greet the Indian delegation is Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Hu calls the meeting--the first since CPI-M was founded in 1964--a reunion of old friends. Leading the Indian delegation is CPI-M stalwart E. M. S. Namboordripad.	P	FBIS China 25 Apr 83	1841

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/24/83	INDIA/PRC. CPI-M General Secretary E. M. S. Namboodripad and CPC Central Committee Member Hu Yaobang conduct what XINHUA calls "cordially" discussions in Beijing. CPI-M and CPC agree to restore party-to-party relations that were severed 15 years ago and work for closer cooperation. During an evening banquet, Hu observes: "Now that we have come to realize the damage this separation has done to ourselves, we therefore determined to restore our relations. . . I am sure the rebuilt relations will be even better than the previous ones."	P	FBIS China 25 Apr 83	1840
04/24/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian and Soviet medical experts conclude formal discussions in New Delhi over joint cooperation in the public health field. Under the new agreements, three Indian oncologists will travel to the USSR and Soviet experts in ophthalmology and neurophysiology will visit India at the end of the year. Other fields covered under the agreement include communicable diseases, immunology, blood and blood products and vaccine production. The Indo-Soviet standing committee is scheduled to meet again in Moscow in June to review and monitor the plans.	S	The Statesman (Calcutta) 25 Apr 83	1872
04/24/83	INDIA/PRC. CCP-CC General Secretary Hu Yaobang receives a three-member delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and announces that the two parties will resume relations which were severed 15 years ago.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Apr 83	3205
04/26/83	INDIA/PRC. A CPM delegation visiting Beijing continues its talks to re-establish party-to-party relations with the Communist Party of China. Addressing the delegates, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang declares in a comment aimed at Indian public opinion, that China has "no territorial ambitions against any neighboring country. All we want is to resolve border disputes fairly and reasonably."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 27 Apr 83	3093
04/26/83	INDIA/PRC. E. M. S. Namboodripad, General Secretary of the CPI-M, tells an appreciative audience at Beijing University that the restoration of ties between CPI-M and the CCP will benefit Sino-Indian relations and world peace in general. Although Marxists differ among themselves on some issues, Namboodripad stresses the similarities of outlook between fraternal communist parties.	P	FBIS (C) 27 Apr 83	1876
04/26/83	INDIA/PRC. A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions concludes an 18-day visit to India after attending a conference of the Center of Indian Trade Unions. This was the first ACFTU delegation to visit India in more than 20 years according to the Xinhua News Agency.	E	FBIS (China) 26 Apr 83	3208

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/27/83	INDIA/USSR. Recent discussions between Indian and Soviet trade representatives have disclosed the emergence of serious difficulties in commercial relations between the two countries. Problems have arisen mainly because of a concerted Soviet drive to reduce purchases from India. The principle commodities to suffer from the cutback so far have been Indian textiles, coffee, rice, oilcakes, pepper and cosmetics. The Soviet action reportedly was prompted by worries in Moscow over the growing trade deficit with India, accompanied by a concurrent desire to see New Delhi increase its purchases of Russian products. This trade imbalance between the two countries has been discernible since 1981. In that year, Indian exports to the USSR amounted to 16 billion rupees (\$1.6 billion), while Indian imports from that country amounted to 13 billion rupees (\$1.3 billion). The trend continued the following year, while in 1983 the trade balance in India's favor may amount to 6 billion rupees (\$600 million). The principle reason behind this growing trade imbalance has been the reduction in Indian purchases of Soviet crude oil and petroleum products. In the past, such purchases were of immense advantage to India because they could be paid for in rupees, and thus save New Delhi valuable foreign exchange. With the present oil glut and falling energy prices, however, Indian dependence on Soviet crude and refined products has become far less pressing and the volume of Russian oil exports to India has declined as a result. In the meantime, the USSR has turned to other trading partners to obtain goods formerly purchased from India: China for textiles, Brazil for coffee, Afghanistan for hazels and walnuts to replace cashews. The message conveyed by these Soviet measures has been clearly understandable in New Delhi: the Soviet market can no longer be taken for granted in India, and quality control measures will need to be implemented on Indian goods produced for export. Meanwhile, New Delhi has signaled Moscow that the steel, coal and power equipment, in the production of which the Soviet manufacturing sector excels, would be welcome purchases from the Indian point of view.	E	Statesman (Calcutta) 1 May 83	3096
04/30/83	INDIA/USSR. During a visit to the cosmonaut training center at Star City near Moscow, an Indian space delegation headed by Air Marshal G. V. Gole signs a technical cooperation agreement with the USSR. According to the pact, Soviet and Indian scientists will conduct joint experiments during an upcoming Salyut 7 mission. The only specifics that are made public involve a project to conduct aerial searches for Indian oil.	S	FBIS (SA) 4 May 83	1873
05/01/83	INDIA/USSR. Editorial comment by the respected STATESMAN of Calcutta looks with concern upon the "serious" difficulties [which] have emerged in the way of expanding Indo-Soviet trade. The main reason for the problems has been a "concerted Soviet effort" to reduce purchases of Indian goods. The principal items to suffer have been textiles, cashew kernels, coffee, rice, oilcakes, pepper and cosmetics. The Soviets are very concerned over the growing trade deficit with India and are pushing for sharp increases of Indian imports to make up the difference. Each year has seen a growing	E	The Statesman (Calcutta) 1 May 83	1871

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	trade imbalance in India's favor because of declining purchases of oil and petroleum products, which form the bulk of Soviet exports to India. According to the STATESMAN, the Soviet message to India is clear: "The Soviet market cannot be taken for granted by Indian exporters." This has its benefits, however, since more stringent quality control of Indian products could result. An area where the Soviets can increase exports is industrial equipment for the steel, coal and power sectors.			
05/05/83	INDIA/USSR. Commerce Minister V. P. Singh, speaking on behalf of the GOI in a call-attention motion in the Rajya Sabha, denies opposition allegations that the Soviets use a portion of their Indian currency holdings earmarked for trade to underwrite the activities of pro-Soviet political parties and journals. Some opposition members have claimed that the Soviet's have funneled kickbacks to Congress-I officials who oversee the lucrative Indo-Soviet trade connection. Singh expresses general satisfaction with the level of trade between the two countries.	EP	Indian Express (Bombay) 6 May 83	1868
05/06/83	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Opening of party-to-party relations between CPI-M and the Chinese Communist Party leads political commentator Mohan Ram to write an analysis of the ongoing tug-of-war between the Soviets and the Chinese for the allegiances of India's large Communist movement. To Ram's way of thinking, the Chinese leadership has come to the conclusion that their influence in solidly pro-Beijing Communist parties around the world is negligible. Thus, to compete with the Soviets, the CCP is wooing Marxist parties which maintain cordial, if not close, ties with Moscow. CPI-M is not the only such party to fall in this category. Only last month, the Chinese opened relations with the pro-Moscow Communist parties in France and Italy for the same reason. CPI-M's ties with Beijing were snapped 15 years ago when the party came to power in Kerala and West Bengal. It was at that time that the Chinese stoked the flames of Naxalite revolution in Bengal. The CPI-M however, maintained a line of "equidistance" between the two Communist giants, while at the same time cultivating ties with similarly inclined communist parties in Rumania, North Korea and North Vietnam. CPI-M has generally supported the Soviets in foreign affairs, including the defense of Soviet actions in Kampuchea, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. The "official" Soviet party in India has always been CPI, however. The Soviets began wooing CPI-M only when Mrs. Gandhi was ridden out of office and her supporter (CPI included) were disgraced for their role in the Emergency. Ram argues that the Soviets are reticent to jettison CPI and recognize CPI-M, despite the fact that CPI's electoral support in the country is minimal. On the other hand, Soviet efforts to get the two feuding parties to merge have failed because of their unbending opposition to Gandhi on domestic policies. The winner in this competition is probably CPI-M, which is expertly playing off the Soviets and Chinese against the middle.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 6 May 83	1895

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/06/83	INDIA/PRC. Leaders of the pro-Beijing Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) [CPI-ML] reveal that the revolutionary party is reassessing its relationship with the CCP. The last straw in CPI-ML's disillusionment with the Chinese leadership came when the CCP recently renewed fraternal ties with the archrival CPI-M in India. CPI-ML General Secretary Satyanarain Singh states that Mao Zedong had correctly branded CPI-M a party of "revisionism" and "class collaboration." CPI-ML will apparently have no truck with CPI-M, although relations with the CCP are more problematical. Singh reports that CPI-ML will be in a position to assess its relationship with the Chinese in a few months time.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 7 May 83	1911
05/07/83	INDIA/PRC. Opening of party-to-party ties between the CPI-M and the Chinese Communist Party evokes a bitter denunciation from CPI-ML adres who once enjoyed exclusive Chinese recognition during the party's heyday in the early 1970s. CPI-ML General Secretary Satyanarain Singh holds to the Maoist line that CPI-M is a "revisionist" party guilty of "class collaboration." CPI-ML is currently in the process of reassessing its ideological affiliation with the Chinese Communist Party.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 7 May 83	1875
05/08/83	INDIA/USSR. Columnist for THE HINDU reports that the Gandhi Government has been placed in a delicate predicament as a result of the Soviet offer to supply India with a 1000-megawatt nuclear power station. Although Indian scientists have rejected the incorporation of Soviet nuclear designs for technical reasons, refusing the offer outright has been deemed politically inexpedient. Before Parliament, PM Gandhi continues to report that the Soviet offer continues to be studied from all angles. Sources indicate that the subject is bound to come up during Soviet Deputy PM Arkhipov's visit to India.	EPS	The Hindu (Madras) 8 May 83	1863
05/09/83	INDIA/PRC. The next round of Sino-Indian border talks which are scheduled to be held at the end of this summer are likely to be put off a few months, according to information gleaned in New Delhi. The ostensible reason for the delay is said to be both parties' desire to change the seasonal cycle of the regularly scheduled talks so that negotiators do not meet in Beijing in the winter and in Delhi in the summer. Although the Chinese broached the idea in an almost apologetic tone, Indian negotiators have interpreted the request as a desire to spread out or even phase out the stalled talks. India's conviction of Chinese footdragging was reinforced when Beijing failed to follow up their scheduling proposal with any precise alternative dates for negotiations. According to officially inspired Indian analyses, the Chinese seem reasonably satisfied with the slow but steady progress of the normalization of relations in various spheres, despite the "continued absence of any forward movement in tackling the border problem." During a brief stopover in Hong Kong en route to South Korea, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao met with India's Ambassador to Beijing, A. P. Venkataswaran, in order to be briefed on his assessments of current	P	The Hindu (Madras) 10 May 83	1874

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Chinese attitudes. Rao is "toying" with the idea of traveling to China this year but will probably have a full scheduled because of India's chairmanship of the NAM.			
05/10/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR delivers three YEVGENYA Class inshore minesweepers to the Indian Navy. This latest arms transfer by Moscow hints at a growing dependence by the Indian Navy on the USSR. Earlier this year, India reportedly ordered a number of major combatants, including KRESTA Class cruisers, from the Soviet Union.	M	Jane's Defence Review (London) Vol 4, No. 9, 1983	2494
05/11/83	INDIA/USSR. K. P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Defense, states that India welcomes the Soviet proposal to proclaim a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, including those for peaceful purposes. Such a moratorium would apply to all nuclear powers. India, he adds, has always stood for nuclear disarmament and for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.	P	FBIS (SA) 12 May 83	1861
05/12/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement for a Soviet credit of 1.4 billion rupees (\$140 million) to cover construction of the second stage of the Vishakapatnam steel project in Andhra Pradesh. The credits will be repaid in a 20-year period at an interest rate of 2.5 percent per annum and will be used to buy Soviet goods and services to erect a second blast furnace stream. The present credit is in addition to previous Soviet loan of 2.5 billion rupees (\$250 million) used to construct the first blast furnace stream. The Vizag Steel Plant at Vishakapatnam, when completed, will have a capacity of 3.4 million tons of liquid steel per annum. The plant is scheduled for completion in early 1988. In addition to the agreement on Vishakapatnam, the USSR also has offered to help India set up two 440 MW nuclear power plants.	E	Statesman (Calcutta) 13 May 83	3118
05/12/83	INDIA/USSR. Ivan Arkhipov, Deputy PM of the Soviet Union, arrives in New Delhi to discuss political and economic issues with Indian leaders. This is the first high-level discussions between Soviet and Indian leaders since Mrs. Gandhi traveled to Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow. After calling on PM Narasimha Rao, Arkhipov enters into discussions with PM Gandhi. The Soviets assure Gandhi of continued economic assistance to Soviet-sponsored projects in India. Arkhipov showers Gandhi with compliments for her leadership abilities in the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviets confirm that they have revised their offer to India of a 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant in order to meet Indian technical requirements. The new offer is for two plants, each with a capacity of 440 megawatts. Another substantive agreement to come of the meetings is an arrangement whereby the Soviets agree to help construct and finance the second stage of the Vishakapatnam steel plant. The Soviets will provide a rupee equivalent of \$140 million for the supply of goods and services in addition to \$25 million expended on the first phase of the project. The loan carries 2.5 per cent interest per	EPS	FBIS (SA/USSR) 13 May 83	1867

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/12/83	INDIA/USSR. GOI announces that Defense Minister R. Venkataraman will pay a week-long goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in June. The trip follows last year's visit to India of Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov. This will be the first visit to the USSR by an Indian defense minister since 1977.	MP	FBIS (SA) 18 May 83	1892
05/12/83	INDIA/PRC. During a press conference in Belgrade, Hu Yaobang, the General-Secretary of the CCP Central Committee, expresses satisfaction that contacts between India and China are improving. On the issue of the border dispute, Hu bluntly states that "this is a question left over from colonialism . . . We stand for a reasonable solution to this question through friendly consultations."	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 13 May 83	1899
05/13/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian spokesman responsible for briefing the press on the press on the Arkhipov visit to New Delhi reveals that the touchy issue of Afghanistan came up during his talks with FM Rao. Although reluctant to discuss the conversation at length, the spokesman claims that Arkhipov was pointedly reminded of nonaligned sentiments regarding the Soviet occupation.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 14 May 83	1860
05/13/83	INDIA/USSR. News item carried over Indian domestic radio reports there is "no conflict with the Soviet Union over pioneer sites for exploitation of seabed resources." The two sides met in New Delhi recently to discuss seabed investments. India and the Soviet Union are among the 11 countries listed by the Law of the Sea Conference last year as pioneer investors. Both plan to apply to the International Seabed Authority for allocation of pioneer sites.	PS	FBIS (SA) 16 May 83	1864
05/13/83	INDIA/USSR. Columnist C. K. Reddy reports that Indian officials who met recently with Soviet Deputy PM I. V. Arkhipov were heightened by the Soviets, expressed desire to formulate a timetable for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in exchange of adequate international guarantees of noninterference into Afghanistan's internal affairs. According to unnamed Indian officials, the Soviets not only support the UN Cordovez mission, but genuinely desire a settlement in Afghanistan. India hopes that a breakthrough in the Afghan talks could set the stage for other dramatic breakthroughs in equally difficult talks centering on the Iran-Iraq war and a Palestinian homeland. On another subject that came up in the Arkhipov talks, Indian officials gently urged the Soviets to participate in the ongoing global economic discussions over reform of the international monetary system to benefit developing nations. The Soviets have traditionally shunned these meetings. On military matters, the Gandhi Government has "more or less decided to abandon co-production of the	MP EMP	The Hindu (Madras) 13 May 83	1939

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/14/83	French Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft in favor of a MiG-27 production line in India.	EP	FBIS (SA/USSR) 16 May 83	1866
05/14/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy PM Arkhipov arrives in Mathura to inaugurate an oil refining facility that was completed with Soviet assistance. Begun in 1973, the Mathura refinery is expected to produce on an annual basis 2 million tons of high-grade diesel fuel; 80,000 tons of boiler oil; 65,000 tons of kerosene; 350,000 tons of gasoline; and 180,000 tons of liquefied gas. The refinery will process oil imported from the Middle East and extracted from the Bonbay High fields. Soviet-assisted oil refineries at Barauni, Koyali and Mathura now account for more than 40 percent of India's aggregate oil refining potential. In the evening, the Friends of the Soviet Union sponsor a dinner on behalf of the Soviet delegation.	S	FBIS (SA) 18 May 83	1891
05/14/83	INDIA/USSR. Three-member team from the Soviet State Committee on Science and Technology arrives in India. The delegation, which is headed by V. A. Kuzin, will study areas of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of science and technology for 1984-1987.	P	FBIS (SA) 16 May 83	1862
05/15/83	INDIA/USSR. On the third day of a 4-day visit to India, Soviet Deputy PM Arkhipov vacations in scenic Srinagar. After meeting with Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah, Arkhipov relaxes at a famous wild game sanctuary.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 16 May 83	1900
05/15/83	INDIA/USSR. Authoritative reports from within the Ministry of Defense say that India has decided to forego further production of Jaguar strike aircraft and the purchase of Mirage 2000s. Instead, India will concentrate on the development of MiG production to meet the basic requirements of the Air Force. The Soviets have offered to assist in the production of the MiG-27 and, when the need arises, of the MiG-31, the next in the series of Soviet fighter aircraft. The Mirage deal with France includes an option to co-produce the aircraft; this option will apparently be allowed to lapse in favor of an agreement with the Soviets. The Defense Ministry is also known to be interested in other Soviet weapons systems for the Army and Navy. Although defense sources are reluctant to talk about prospective purchases at this point, "the purposes of these acquisitions is to provide for greater mobility, increased firepower and operational flexibility under Indian conditions without going in for too advanced systems that are both highly expensive and difficult to maintain in a tropical climate." Despite the GOI's attempts to diversify weapons purchases, India is obliged to go in for more and more Soviet equipment because of financial constraints."	C	The Statesman (Calcutta) 15 May 83	1901

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/16/83	INDIA/USSR. Ivan V. Arkhipov, the first vice-president of the Soviet Council of Ministers, returns to Moscow after a whirlwind 3-day trip to India which underscores once again the special cordial nature of Indo-Soviet ties. During his visit, Arkhipov met with PM Indira Gandhi and made a brief sidetrip to Kashmir, in a gesture greatly appreciated by his Indian hosts, since it appeared to signal Moscow's endorsement of the Indian claim to the disputed area. The visit itself was marked by two salient events in the history of Indo-Soviet relations: the signature of a new loan agreement and the inauguration of the new refinery at Mathura near Agra, Uttar Pradesh. Under the terms of the new loan agreement, the USSR will place at India's disposal a credit of 1.4 billion rupees (\$140 million). This sum is in addition to the 2.5 billion rupees (\$250 million) already granted by Moscow, and will be used to finance the purchase of Soviet equipment and machinery for the Vizag steel mill in Andhra Pradesh. The loan will be repayable in 20 years in nonconvertible rupees which will be used by the Russians exclusively for the purchase of Indian products. The refinery at Mathura, whose inauguration Arkhipov attended, is the third such facility to have been erected with Soviet assistance. The Mathura refinery cost a total of 2.54 billion rupees (\$254 million), out of which Moscow contributed 206 million rupees (\$20.6 million). During discussions with his hosts in New Delhi, Arkhipov renewed Moscow's offer to provide two nuclear power plants to India, each using enriched uranium and having individual capacities of 440 megawatts. The Soviet proposal reportedly is being studied with interest by Indian scientists. Arkhipov also declared Moscow's readiness to assist India in various projects, including the erection of an aluminum plant, the construction of several geothermal plants, the reactivation of depleted oil wells in Gujarat, the manufacture of electronic components, and a new closer cooperation in the military sector. In this latter respect, it is considered by observers that the Indian Government has virtually made up its mind to accept the Soviet offer for domestic assembly of the Russian MiG-27 and 31 aircraft. The Arkhipov visit, however, could not paper over present strains in the economic relationship between Moscow and New Delhi, strains which reportedly have been caused by the chronic Soviet deficit in its trade with India. In an effort to redress the imbalance, Moscow has scaled down its purchase of Indian textiles from 500 million meters to 200 million meters for 1983. In spite of this measure, however, New Delhi presently enjoys a trade surplus with the USSR amounting to approximately 5 billion rupees (\$500 million) in nonconvertible funds. This has provoked a quiet debate in Indian financial circles about whether New Delhi might not be well-advised to press for the renegotiation of its trade with the Soviet Union on the basis of a more convertible currency, and whether it is a sound economic policy to place all its commercial eggs in one basket and rely exclusively on a single major trading partner to accept its export products. Indian planners note that were the USSR to step back from its purchase of Indian goods, Indian industries that rely on such exports to the Soviet Union for survival would be very hard hit. At the same time, certain of these planners concede that it is only the vast, insatiable	EP 83	Le Monde (Paris) 19 May 2579	

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	Russian market that is able to absorb large quantities of Indian goods that might not be competitive world wide, either because of price or quality. As these ruminations take place quietly beneath the surface, Arkhipov concludes his Indian visit, and in his parting remarks does not omit to remind his hosts that 35 percent of Indian steel, 50 percent of Indian oil, 30 percent of refined petroleum products and 20 percent of Indian electricity is derived from facilities erected with Soviet aid.			
05/16/83	INDIA/USSR. FM Rao bids farewell to Soviet Deputy PM Arkhipov during ceremonies at Palam Airport in New Delhi. Arkhipov reports the two sides share a full identity of views on bilateral, regional and international issues. Soviet media describe the series of Indo-Soviet talks as "cordial and friendly, as befits a meeting of good friends."	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 May 83	1865
05/16/83	INDIA/USSR. Political commentary by G. K. Reddy draws on GOI sources who term the Arkhipov visit "highly successful". From the Indian vantage point, the Soviets went away pleased. One source of approval is Mrs. Gandhi's recent slaps at the US for denying India multilateral development and for allegedly interfering in India's internal affairs. Terming these charges "music to Soviet ears," Reddy believes the timing of the attacks is more than coincidental. Soviet fears of an India "tilt" toward Washington have apparently been laid to rest. In the area of defense supply, the Soviets are eager to show India that the much-touted program of arms diversification is risky and that the Soviet Union is India's only reliable arms supplier. Reddy writes: "The new style of Moscow is not to drag its feet over India's requests to make the country realize that it has no other reliable supplier to meet its requirements, but offer with an air of great generosity much more than what has been asked for to demonstrate how helpful it could be in making the country more self-reliant in this sensitive sphere."	P	The Hindu (Madras) 17 May 83	2784
05/17/83	INDIA/USSR. Visiting Soviet dignitary I. V. Arkhipov addresses a Delhi gathering of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society to balance off his appearance two days ago at a rival function held by the "Friends of the Soviet Union. Arkhipov condemns the West for reviving the "Cold War atmosphere" and roundly praises India as a peace-loving friend of the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (SA) 18 May 83	1889
05/17/83	INDIA/USSR. Indo-USU cultural pact for 1983-84 is signed in Moscow. Under terms of the agreement, a wide range of scholars, scientists, and experts will be exchanged. Educational exchanges play an important role in the pact. The Soviets will extend 70 post-graduate scholarships to Indians, a joint publishing venture will be established, language teachers will be exchanged, and a joint text book board will be established.	C	The Patriot (New Delhi) 21 May 83	2761

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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05/18/83	INDIA/USSR. Three-member delegation from the Soviet State Committee on Science and Technology arrives in New Delhi to help identify areas of Indo-Soviet scientific cooperation over the next 3 years.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 May 83	2771
05/19/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio Moscow commentary beamed to South Asia analyzes ongoing talks between India and Pakistan over a proposed no-war pact. In Moscow's view, the joint decision to establish a bilateral commission "may help improve bilateral relations," although only if it is the "sincere wish of both sides to promote neighborly relations." India's position has always been premised on the lofty ideals of peaceful coexistence, noninterference, and nonuse of force. Pakistan's record, however, leaves much to be desired. The military regime in Islamabad, according to the broadcast, has repeatedly reneged on the 1972 Simla Agreement pledging both sides to settle disputes bilaterally. Pakistan persists in raising the Kashmir issue in multilateral fora such as the Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi. Other reasons to doubt Islamabad's intentions include the integration of occupied Kashmir into Pakistan, large-scale military construction along the Indian border, and the deployment of over 80 percent of the Pakistan Army against India. Most ominously, to Moscow's way of thinking, "Washington has already received base capabilities from Pakistan, even though Pakistani leaders claim they adhere to the principles of nonalignment." By refusing to agree to sign a pledge disavowing any intention of giving base rights to a foreign power, the Zia regime has again ignored the sincere interests of India in a normalization on the subcontinent.	P	FBIS (USSR) 20 May 83	1888
05/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Left-wing Indian tabloid reports that India is likely to acquire a fleet of multi-purpose helicopters from the Soviet Union for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The deal apparently grew out of the recent Arkhipov visit to New Delhi. Besides helping in oil exploration, these helicopters are also intended to strengthen security arrangements for offshore oil installations. According to BLITZ, the aircraft "will be fitted with floats to enable amphibious operations and a special kind of missile." No other details are mentioned.	E	Blitz (Bombay) 21 May 83	1906
05/21/83	INDIA/USSR. M. G. Menon, the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, is elected as a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 May 83	2772
05/24/83	INDIA/USSR. A consignment of about 20 tons of heavy water intended for the Indian atomic power station at Kota, Rajasthan, arrives from the USSR. The substance was imported under a contract with the Soviet Union originally signed in January 1977 which provides for the supply of 256 tons of heavy water annually to India.	S	Statesman (Calcutta) 26 May 83	3123

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/24/83	INDIA/USSR. GOI spokesman in New Delhi rebuts news reports that the Soviet Union has shipped to India a supply of uranium. The Soviet will, however, supply the Rajasthan atomic power plant with 256 tons of heavy water. So far, 131 tons of heavy water have been supplied under a 1976 agreement.	PS	FBIS (SA) 26 May 83	2789
05/25/83	INDIA/USSR. A supply of Soviet heavy water destined for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant in Kota arrives in a closely guarded air shipment at New Delhi airport. The heavy water provided by the USSR is the result of a bilateral agreement negotiated with India in 1976. Under terms of the pact, the Soviet Union is to provide 256 metric tons of the heavy water. Of this quantity, 131 tons have been supplied in a series of deliveries that began in 1980.	S	Hindu (Madras) 26 May 83	3122
05/25/83	INDIA/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that a special Soviet Aeroflot jet brought a "secret nuclear consignment" to the Delhi airport amidst tight commando security. The consignment boxes reportedly contained white uranium and were loaded for transport to the Anushakti atomic power plant, Kota, Rajasthan.	P	FBIS (China) 27 May 83	3236
06/03/83	INDIA/USSR. A large part of the tooling, sophisticated machinery and equipment for the assembly and eventual domestic production of the MiG-27 aircraft has arrived in India from the USSR. The machinery is presently being installed at the HAL facility in Bangalore. According to present estimates, a total of about 200 MiG-27s will be assembled at HAL. The first aircraft is expected to roll off the production line in April 1984. In the meantime, the USSR has agreed to permit India to manufacture domestically the upgraded reheat Tumansky R-29-300 turbofan engine for the MiG-27 at HAL's Koraput division. The assembly of the MiG-27 airframe will be at the HAL Nasik Division.	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 6 Jun 83	3150
06/03/83	INDIA/USSR. Moscow media report that Soviet and Indian scientists are carrying out joint research in gamma-astronomy and are analyzing data with the help of Soviet meteorological rockets. Samples of lunar soil collected on a Soviet space mission have also been given to Indian specialists for study.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Jun 83	2691
06/05/83	INDIA/USSR. Youth Congress-I leader Tariq Anwar leaves for Moscow on a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Youth League of the CPSU.	P	FBIS (SA) 9 Jun 83	1916
06/06/83	INDIA/PRC. During a lengthy address to the National People's Congress, Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang asserts that the Sino-Indian border dispute can "without doubt" be amicably resolved through "mutual consultations in the	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 7 Jun 83	1920

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodations... Even if [the boundary question] cannot be settled for the time being, it should not stand in the way of improving our relations, " he tells the delegates.			- - - - -
06/06/83	INDIA/USSR. Indian daily reports that the massive steel project being built in Vishakapatnam is "in the doldrums" because of a slowdown of Soviet capital investment. To date, the Soviets have sunk over \$52 million in the project. Budgetary provisions for this year, however, are outstripped by actual expenditures, causing a "serious embarrassment to the Soviets."	E	Indian Express (Bombay) 6 Jun 83	1923
06/06/83	INDIA/Petroleum and Energy. P. Shiv Shankar, reveals to the press that the Soviets have agreed to set up a new oil refinery in India. India is hoping to attain an annual production rate of 29.46 million tons of crude by the end of the sixth plan period.	E	The Patriot (New Delhi) 7 Jun 83	2762
06/07/83	INDIA/USSR. Protocol signed in Moscow envisions closer cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in the field of sports competition. Under the agreement, Soviet soccer, basketball, badminton and chess players will visit India; in return, India will send wrestlers, volleyball players and boxers to the USSR. Soviet sports specialists will lecture at Indian sports institutions and the field hockey teams of both countries will tour India and the USSR.	C	The Hindu (Madras) 8 Jun 83	1912
06/08/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the CCP, issues an editorial that strongly supports efforts by India and Pakistan to patch up their differences so that relations can be normalized. The commentary notes with satisfaction the agreement between the two countries to hold further discussion on the proposals for a no-war pact and a treaty of peace and friendship.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 9 Jun 83	1913
06/09/83	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has been the principal buyer of Indian processed fruits, especially mangoes and pineapple, which are exported to the Soviet Union in the form of jam, jelly, fruit juices, syrups and canned pieces and slices. In 1982- 83, India exported about 62,000 tons of processed fruits, of which about 60 percent was purchased by the USSR.	E	Statesman (Calcutta) 10 Jun 83	3041
06/10/83	INDIA/PRC. In a meeting at the UNCTAD VI conference in Belgrade, Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Li Yin assures PM Indira Gandhi that China is taking "a positive attitude" in the improvement of its relations with India and notes that there has been "positive progress" in Sino-Indian relations in the past few years. Mrs. Gandhi notes briefly in response that India also attaches real importance to the improvement of its relations with China.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Jun 83	3151

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/10/83	INDIA/PRC. PM Gandhi holds a cordial meeting with Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yi Lin in Belgrade where the two leaders are attending an UNCTAD session. After noting that he last met the Indian Prime Minister in the 1950s, Yao states that there has been "positive progress" in Sino-Indian relations during the past few years. "We are pleased about it and we take a positive attitude towards this whole matter," he states. Gandhi reportedly replies, "I hope so." The two leaders discuss a range of global issues including the North-South dialogue, the Nonaligned Movement, and Gandhi's proposal to have world leaders attend the opening of the UN session this fall.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 11 Jun 83	1907
06/12/83	INDIA/PRC. Unconfirmed press report alleges that Chinese authorities assured Naga rebel leader Issak Swu that arms aid to the rebel cause would again be forthcoming starting in 1984. Another report alleges that a group of Swu's rebels from the National Socialist Council of Nagaland has just returned from China, probably with new arms in hand. Both reports are unconfirmed.	MP	The Statesman (Calcutta) 12 Jun 83	2777
06/12/83	INDIA/PRC. At the UNCTAD VI conference in Belgrade, PRC Vice Premier Yao Li Yin meets with Indian PM Indira Gandhi and assures her that China is taking a "positive attitude" toward the improvement of its relations with India. Mrs. Gandhi responds that India attaches great importance to the strengthening of its bilateral ties with Beijing. Yao adds that China will soon give a response to Gandhi's initiative, proposing that heads of state or government meet together at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 Jun 83	3042
06/13/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in oil exploration and production. Under terms of the pact, the Soviet Union will dispatch teams of specialists to restore oil production in some exhausted wells in Gujarat. Soviet experts also will conduct seismic surveys in West Bengal, the onshore Cauvery Basin, the Himalayan foothills and Tripura.	E	Statesman (Calcutta) 14 Jun 83	3155
06/13/83	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in the field of oil exploration and production.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 14 Jun 83	3043
06/14/83	INDIA/USSR. In order to make up an estimated \$500 million trade imbalance in India's favor, the Soviet Union agrees to buy increased quantities of Indian equipment, machinery, and manufactured and semiprocessed goods. In 1981, the share of these goods in total trade was about 75 percent. V. G. Morotsova, the deputy trade representative of the USSR, tells newsmen in New Delhi that 90 percent of India's exports to the Soviet Union comes from the private sector.	E	FBIS (SA) 15 Jun 83	1918

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/14/83	INDIA/USSR. Soviet media announce that an oil exploration agreement has been signed with India. Under the terms of the expanded agreement, Soviet experts will carry out integrated exploration and geological prospecting in West Bengal and on the coast of the Gulf of Khambat. Soviet geologists will also carry out field investigations in the Himalayan foothills and the Kaveri River basin. The protocol envisages the creation of a special working group within the framework of the joint interparliamentary Soviet-Indian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jun 83	1922
06/16/83	INDIA/USSR. Addressing a session of the Supreme Soviet, FM Andrei Gromyko declares that the USSR's cooperation with India "benefits stability in Asia and universal peace." He reaffirms Moscow's resolve to strengthen its friendship with New Delhi and notes that Indo-Soviet relations "have passed a good check and both sides value this."	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 17 Jun 83	3159
06/16/83	INDIA/PRC. Classical Indian dance troupe plays to a packed house in Beijing's People's Theater. The group is on a cultural exchange that will take them to Tianjin, Suzhou, Hangzhou, and Shanghai.	C	The Hindu (Madras) 17 Jun 83	2701
06/17/83	INDIA/KAMPUCHEA/URSS. Chinese FM Wu Xue Qian declares to a visiting delegation of the India-China Society that even if the Sino-Indian boundary dispute takes some time to be resolved, the two countries nevertheless should continue to cooperate in other spheres to step up friendship between them. The Chinese leader says Beijing is determined to pursue friendship with India and blames the "gang of four" for China's differences with friendly countries in the past.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 18 Jun 83	3160
06/18/83	INDIA/KAMPUCHEA/URSS. PM Gandhi conducts a press conference in Vienna during a 5-nation European tour. In response to questions over the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Gandhi maintains that India is the only party that has consistently criticized both the Soviets and the Americans for their respective roles in the Afghan conflict. India has been assured by the Kabul regime that Soviet troops will withdraw as soon as arms aid to rebel groups based in Pakistan halts. Gandhi states that exerting pressure on the Soviets to withdraw only invites them to "dig their toes in more." On the question of Kampuchea, Gandhi reiterates India's support for the Heng Samrin regime. Vietnam, she insists, represents no military threat to the region.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 19 Jun 83	1908
06/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Defense Minister R. Venkataraman departs for a six-day official visit to Moscow at the invitation of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov. During his stay in the USSR, Venkataraman will hold discussions with his Soviet counterparts and will visit various defense	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 18 Jun 83	3161

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/21/83	INDIA/USSR. Defense Minister R. Venkataraman arrives in Moscow in a return goodwill visit to the trip of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov to India in March 1983. The Venkataraman visit hints at a new dimension to the Indo-Soviet defense relationship which until the present time has focused on Indian acquisition and licensed coproduction of Soviet weaponry. In recent years such acquisitions have included the MiG-25 FOXBAT high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft, the T-72 tank, the Schilka anti-aircraft gun, a new Soviet armored personnel carrier for the army, and the Kashin-class destroyers Rajput and Rana for the navy, while licensed coproduction was successfully negotiated for a series of MiG aircraft. However, Venkataraman now feels that India has been dependent for too long on foreign sources for its high-technology military equipment, and has decided instead to shift the emphasis from licensed coproduction to cooperation in defense research and development, in an attempt to combine foreign experience and Indian expertise. The Indian defense establishment anticipates this will result both in a savings of time and the acquisition of the latest in defense technology. In the meantime, India has started a dialogue with the government of the United Kingdom and hopes to do the same with the USSR in the course of the Venkataraman trip to the Soviet Union.	M P	Patriot (New Delhi) 21 Jun 83	3162
06/21/83	INDIA/USSR. R. V. Venkataraman, India's Defense Minister, departs for a 6-day official visit to Moscow. Included in the Indian delegation are Defense Secretary P. K. Kaul, Vice Chief of Naval Staff ADM S. Mukherjee, LTG Kaul and Air Marshal C. V. Gole. Venkataraman is scheduled to meet with the highest levels of the Kremlin leadership.	MP	FBIS (SA) 21 Jun 83	1924
06/23/83	INDIA/USSR. Defense Minister R. Venkataraman, holding a press conference in Moscow during his trip to the USSR, announces that he is "very happy" with the results of two rounds of talks he held with his Soviet counterpart, Dmitri Ustinov and Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay A. Tikhonov. Venkataraman announces that the Soviet reaction to Indian defense needs has been "favorable and positive" and that the Russians are ready to help India modernize itself and become strong. "Although no new contracts have been signed to date between the two sides, future defense cooperation would be a logical progression to the past bilateral collaboration in the defense field. The Indian defense leader hints that future Soviet cooperation in arms procurement will include new generations of missiles and improved versions of the MiG series of warplane. The USSR also will provide modern helicopters and transport aircraft to replace India's aging An-12s. Indian Army will be equipped with T-72 tanks. Moscow also has promised to render substantial assistance in modernizing the Indian Navy. Venkataraman says	M P	Patriot (New Delhi) 26 Jun 83	3163

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/24/83	that the USSR has expressed its readiness to share its modern technology with India, but is unwilling to pass it on until it is reliably tested and fully developed. The Indian defense minister denies that India is seeking to balance its arms purchases between East and West, but says no country can rely on only one source of defense equipment, and would want an alternate channel of supply, should there be a crisis with the primary source. In the meantime, he notes, India is trying to develop its own defense production capabilities and the country already is self-sufficient in ammunition and some types of artillery. During his trip to the USSR, Venkataraman so far has met with Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Vasily V. Kuznetsov, and has toured a Soviet airbase, aircraft production plant, and a naval installation.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 25 Jun 83	1914
06/27/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Defense Minister Venkataraman, currently in Moscow for consultations with the Kremlin leadership, reveals at a press conference that the Soviets have agreed to supply India with advanced missiles, advanced MiG aircraft, and improved types of tanks-- all on favorable credit terms. The two sides also discussed previous Soviet commitments to sell ships and transport aircraft to India. The Indian defense chief is being hosted by his Soviet counterpart, Defense Minister Ustinov. Yesterday, Venkataraman had a lengthy meeting with PM Tikhonov as well. Details of the weapons systems being purchased are not revealed at the press conference.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 28 Jun 83	1941
06/30/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Article in the influential BEIJING REVIEW gives China's stamp of approval to ongoing discussions between India and Pakistan over a mutual nonaggression pact. The magazine believes that differences between the two sides can be overcome through peaceful negotiations.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 21 Jul 83	3180
06/30/83	INDIA/USSR. Under the latest arms deal negotiated with the USSR, India will receive an undisclosed number of "Tango" class diesel-powered submarines which will be armed with anti-ship missiles.	P	New York Times 1 Jul 83	1909
06/30/83	INDIA/USSR. State Department spokesman in Washington confirms that Secretary of State Schultz, currently in New Delhi on a 3-day official visit, has broached the subject of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan with his Indian hosts. India's responses are not made public.			78

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/05/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, responding to the perennial question in the Indonesia Parliament about the normalization of relations with the PRC, responds ambiguously that Jakarta is "waiting for the right moment." He notes, however, that low key unofficial ties are closer than they have been in the past, and that Indonesian diplomats abroad have met and exchanged visits with their Chinese counterparts. He notes that a next step in the development of relations between the two countries would be the opening of representative trade offices in each other's capitals, and that there now remains only the matter of assessing accurately the economic benefits such offices would bring to Indonesia. The Indonesian diplomat implies that the renewal of ties with Beijing should present no problems, because both nations share the same views on various Third World issues and that there has been full cooperation between them on these matters.	P	Kompas (Jakarta) 6 Jan 83	2713
01/11/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Subekti, a leading member of the opposition PDI in the Indonesian Parliament and Deputy Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Relations, declares that the offer of a non-aggression pact by the Warsaw Pact nations should be considered seriously by the western powers. He says that the offer appears to be connected with efforts by the Soviet Union to truly live in peace with the United States.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Jan 83	2716
01/26/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Member of Parliament Parulian Silalahi, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on the Budget, citing the possible collapse of the OPEC oil price structure, declares Indonesia should seek more markets for its non-oil exports. To achieve this purpose, he says "Closer ties should be established with the People's Republic of China and other socialist bloc countries."	E	Straits Times (Singapore); 27 Jan 83	2725
02/01/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visits Indonesia for two days and holds talks with his Indonesian counterpart, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja. It is the first visit to Indonesia by a high-ranking Soviet official since the accession to power by CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov. Details of the discussion are not revealed, but may have focused on Soviet efforts to enlist Indonesian (and ASEAN) support for the Hanoi and Kremlin-backed regime of Heng Samrin in Kampuchea.	P	USSR & Third World (London) 7 Nov 82-6 Mar 83	2983
02/01/83	INDONESIA/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja receives several high ranking officials from the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the course of their visit to Indonesia. Calling on Mokhtar are Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa, SE Asian Affairs Director Botchov, Far Eastern Affairs Director Solov'yev and Secretary to the Deputy Foreign Minister Latikov. The Soviet delegation will remain in Indonesia for about three days.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Feb 83	2728

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/15/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Vice President Adam Malik, returning home from an official visit to North Korea, declares that there are no prohibitions preventing Indonesian traders or businessmen from visiting China. He says that it would be more profitable if trade with Beijing were conducted directly instead of through Hong Kong. He notes that relations between Indonesia and China have not been normalized although they were never severed completely, and suggests the time has come to resume direct commercial ties with Beijing. were never severed completely, and suggests the time has come to resume direct commercial ties with Beijing.	E	Kompas (Jakarta) 16 Feb 83	2751
03/01/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian President Suharto dashes hopes for a resumption of normal ties with China in a speech before the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly). In his prepared remarks, the Indonesian leader declares unequivocally that "I consider it not yet time to normalize diplomatic relations with China at present."	P	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 83	3009
03/02/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian President Suharto tells the opening session of the People's Consultative Assembly that "it is not yet time to normalize diplomatic relations with China at present."	P	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 83	519
03/12/83	INDONESIA/USSR. The Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers cable congratulatory messages to Indonesian President Suharto on his reselection for the 1982-1988 presidential term. The cables express the hope that mutual relations and cooperation will continue to grow between the USSR and Indonesia together with international peace and security.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Mar 83	3018
03/18/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Jakarta and Beijing appears to be a long way off, as President Suharto declares unequivocally to the MPR earlier this month that, "Because we place our safety and national interest above other interests, and so long as China has not yet convinced us that it will not assist the remnants of the communist party to be found in the countries of Southeast Asia, I consider it not yet time to normalize diplomatic relations with China at present."	P	Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore) 31 Mar 83	3025
03/27/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumahatma declares in a press interview that the Reagan administration in the United States has overstated the Soviet threat to Southeast Asia as part of an apparent bid to justify greater military expenditures. He says that the US still has an edge in the region and adds that the Soviets, despite increased use of forward staging facilities in Vietnam, are still handicapped by logistical problems. He maintains that the Vietnamese port of Cam Ranh Bay and the airbase at Danang, now regularly used by the Soviets, cannot be compared with US facilities at Clark Airbase and Subic Bay in the Philippines. The Indonesian diplomat also says the Soviet toehold in Vietnam is made	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Mar 83	3026

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	somewhat precarious by the "highly nationalistic nature" of the Vietnamese, who have refrained from accoring the USSR unlimited base rights in their country.			
03/29/83	INDONESIA/USSR. DPR (Indonesian parliament) member H.M. Iskandar warns his countrymen in a press interview not to take lightly Soviet capabilities in SE Asia. He says Soviet vessels and submarines already are cruising in regional waters and shortly "will be able to undertake direct operations against SE Asia as they have in Afghanistan, or they will be able to support wars by proxy by their satellites as in Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and perhaps even in Surinam." The Indonesian legislator also says that the USSR now possesses a considerable sea and airlift capability that could be mobilized quickly to implement the Kremlin's military policies on the region. He notes ruefully, making reference to an espionage case that saw the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats from Jakarta in February 1982, that in Indonesia there are already elements in place ready to do the bidding of the Soviet Union. He concludes that Indonesia, according to its constitution and outline of state policy, must maintain a position of equidistance from all superpowers in all sectors, political and economic as well as military.	M P	HUAB (Jakarta) 83	2982
04/11/83	INDONESIA/USSR. An editorial commenting in a leading Jakarta daily on Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa's threat to arm insurgents in ASEAN countries notes that this indicates two factors in the political dynamics of the region: First, it furnishes proof that the USSR is directly involved in the Kampuchean crisis and that it is siding with Vietnam; second, it indicates that Hanoi has suffered "a total diplomatic debacle" and by implication must count on the Soviet Union to bail it out.	M P	FBIS (AP) 14 Apr 83	3064
04/12/83	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Jakarta's leading daily reports Indonesian and Malaysian reaction to visiting Soviet FM Mikhail Kapitsa's statement threatening the ASEAN states because of their position on Kampuchea. Kapitsa reportedly asserted that the infrastructure of the countries in Southeast Asia would erode if ASEAN continued its confrontational stance against Vietnam and the other states of Indochina. In response, Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmaja says that Jakarta wishes to see a political solution to the Kampuchean problem but not through coercion, whether it consists of a direct or veiled attack. In a stronger reaction, Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohammad declares that the Soviet warning to ASEAN is a mere pretext to dominate the entire region of Southeast Asia. The Indonesian report concludes that for the five-nation group, Kapitsa's statement should be considered as a warning on the possibility of a USSR attempt to drive a wedge between the ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	3066

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/13/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Kremlin leaders dispatch messages of congratulations to Indonesian President Suharto on his reelection to office. The messages express the hope that friendship and mutual cooperation between the two countries will develop further to the benefit of both peoples, and in the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Apr 83	3068
04/20/83	INDONESIA/USSR. In a timely, stop-the-press article to its series on Soviet espionage activities in Asia, Asiaweek magazine reports that its correspondent in Jakarta, Zohar Abdoolcarim, was approached by a Soviet diplomat in a clumsy recruitment attempt. According to the Asiaweek report, its journalist was approached on April 3 at a Jakarta watering spot for expatriates by LTC Konstantin Bikov, subsequently identified as an assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta. Bikov allegedly solicited information for which he offered to pay Abdoolcarim the highly inflated price of \$100,000 to \$200,000 a month, and proposed weekly meetings to keep in touch. The Asiaweek correspondent politely declined the unsophisticated recruitment attempt.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 22 Apr 83	3083
04/22/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Vice Speaker of the DPR/MPR (Indonesian Parliament) Nuddin Lubis calls on the Indonesian Government to pay serious attention to a report alleging that the Soviet spy network in Southeast Asia is operating under diplomatic cover. Lubis tells Jakarta media that "I personally have a strong belief in the report, and reminds the press of the espionage case that surfaced in Indonesia last February, and which resulted in the expulsion of a Soviet military attache from the embassy of the USSR in Jakarta. Lubis' declaration follows an account in the April 29 issue of Asiaweek magazine that discloses an approach made by LTC Konstantin Bykov, a military attache of the Soviet embassy in Jakarta, to Asiaweek's Jakarta correspondent, Zohar Abdoolcarim. Bykov reportedly offered Zohar up to \$200,000 a month for information on Indonesia. Commenting on the event, Lubis further asserts that Soviet diplomats found engaging in espionage should be expelled from Indonesia.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Apr 83	3088
05/01/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Japanese PM Yasuhiro Nakasone, during his talks with President Suharto in Jakarta, conveys Beijing's message to the Indonesian leader that China is ready at any time to establish (sic) diplomatic relations with Indonesia. In his response, President Suharto reportedly indicated that normalization of ties between Beijing and Jakarta depended very much on the PRC's attitude toward the remnants of the banned Indonesian Communist Party. According to the President, so far Indonesia feels that there has been no assurance that China will not support these subversive elements. In a subsequent press conference, PM Nakasone confirms that Indonesia is not disposed to mend diplomatic relations with Beijing because it had a "bitter experience" with China in the past. Nakasone quotes President Suharto as saying that Indonesia's position	P	FBIS (AP) 2 May 83	3102

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05/02/83	remains unchanged unless "China stops supporting communists in foreign countries."	P	US Embassy Press Translation (Jakarta) 2 May 83	3104
05/03/83	INDONESIA/PRC. Japanese PM Yasuhiro Nakasone, on an official visit to Indonesia, delivers a message from China to President Suharto saying that Beijing is prepared to normalize relations with Jakarta at any time. In response, the Indonesian chief of state maintains his previously expressed view that normalization of relations between the two countries will depend on China's attitude concerning the remnants of the outlawed PKI who still reside as political exiles in Beijing.	P	Merdeka (Jakarta) 4 May 83	3040
06/10/83	INDONESIA/USSR. In the wake of a disclosure in <i>Asiaweek</i> magazine concerning an espionage recruitment attempt by a Soviet diplomat of <i>Asiaweek</i> 's Jakarta correspondent, the Indonesian Government has quietly decided against the extention of residence visas for two of the Soviet diplomats involved. Rather than call attention publicly to the case, the Indonesian Government has thereby signaled Moscow quietly that its offending diplomats no longer will be permitted to remain in Indonesia.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 17 Jun 83	3153
06/14/83	INDONESIA/USSR. During a courtesy call on DPR/MPR Chairman Amir Machmud, Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Ivan Shpedko extends an invitation for the Indonesian parliamentarian to visit the USSR. During the appointment, Shpedko expresses the hope that the relationship between the Indonesian and Soviet parliaments can be further improved. The Soviet diplomat also declares that the USSR is ready to extend technological and economic aid, should Indonesia so desire.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Jun 83	3156
06/23/83	INDONESIA/USSR. Diplomatic sources in Jakarta announce that Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumahatmaja will travel to Moscow on an official trip in August. It will be the first official trip to the USSR by a senior Indonesian diplomat in recent years. The purpose of the trip reportedly will be to "explain" Indonesia's position on the conflict in Kampuchea. The Indonesian Government officially supports the Beijing-backed KPNLF coalition of the Khmer Rouge, of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann in Kampuchea. However, the Indonesian military establishment views China as the main threat in SE Asia and considers the Soviet presence in Vietnam as a counterbalancing force in	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Jun 83	3164

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	<p>the region and the "lesser of two evils." Indonesia also views the Kampuchean issue as essentially a conflict between China and Vietnam which can only be solved by a Sino-Vietnamese dialogue. Mochtar's forthcoming trip to Moscow also will be aimed at improving Indonesia's trade ties with the communist superpower. Indonesia has been hard hit by falling oil prices and a decline in non-oil exports and would like to increase these latter exports to the USSR and the East Bloc countries. Trade relations between Indonesia and the USSR have been strained in recent months because Soviet and East Bloc ships often have had to wait for prolonged periods to receive clearance from Indonesian authorities. In addition the screening of all crew members by the Indonesian security services, with names submitted a month in advance of arrival, has been a major irritant to smooth flow of trade. Soviet Bloc diplomats also have complained of visa difficulties by their staff members in Jakarta.</p>			
06/30/83	<p>INDONESIA/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, arriving for a visit to Indonesia after talks with Chinese leaders, declares at Halim International Airport in Jakarta that Beijing "is willing to reopen diplomatic ties with Indonesia at any time agreed by Indonesia. .</p>	P	<p>Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 29 Jun 83</p>	3046

JAPAN

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. In a New Year's press conference, PM Yashuhiro Nakasone, responding to questions on Tokyo's relations with Moscow, declares that "We want to resolve the territorial issue and conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union. Japan will stick to his position as a matter of course." Nakasone concedes that the USSR can be an exceedingly tough and difficult party in negotiations but says that he discerns some flexibility on the part of Moscow since the emergence of the Andropov regime. As proof of this flexibility, he cites Soviet attempts at rapprochement with China and Moscow's attitude toward the resumption of SALT/START negotiations. He concludes by pressing publicly for an official visit to Japan by Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Jan 83	2711
01/06/83	JAPAN/USSR. The JCP evaluates the Brezhnev era in its party organ Akahata. The article criticizes Soviet Military intervention in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan by saying that it derived from the "hegemonism" of a big power. The article also expresses the hope that the USSR will take the initiative as a socialist country in pushing for a total ban on nuclear arms, dissolution of military blocs and respect for the principles of popular self-determination.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Jan 83	2714
01/11/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. TASS (Moscow) says that Japan Prime Minister Nakasone's recent official visit to South Korea is "an unprecedented event in the relationship between Tokyo and Seoul." TASS says that the Japanese Government is "ready to approve officially" South Korea's defense efforts.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jan 83	2929
01/13/83	JAPAN/PRC. China's intention to join the Asian Development Bank has left the Japanese Government in a quandry according to Foreign Ministry sources. The problem comes from the fact that the Beijing government will only join the Asian bank if Taiwan, already a member of the bank, is expelled. The Japanese dilemma stems from the fact that they are eager to have China in the regional development bank, but are unable to decide how to deal with an expulsion of Taiwan.	EP	FBIS (AP) 13 Jan 83	2619
01/16/83	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report calls the recent civil aviation agreement establishing an air route between Tokyo and Shanghai using a part of South Korea's flight information region important because it will help improve ROK-PRC relations. The article says that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) originally proposed two routes, one route over North Korea and one over South Korea between Japan and China, but North Korea has refused to cooperate saying that the two routes would perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula. The article says that ICAO still has to work out the technicalities, such as whether Chinese pilots will communicate with South Korean air controllers when Chinese aircraft are in South Korea's flight information region. The new air route is expected to become operational later this year.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Jan 83	2947

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/18/83	JAPAN/USSR. In the course of his visit to the United States, PM Yoshiro Nakasone provokes a domestic outcry in Japan and international consternation when he declares in a Washington press interview that Japan should erect an air defense system that would enable it to serve as "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" against the Soviet Backfire Bomber. He also endorses the military policy of controlling the strategic straits around Japan so that there should be no passage of Soviet submarines and other naval vessels. Japanese opposition parties issue statements denouncing Nakasone's utterances even before he leaves the United States. The Japanese Socialist Party charges that Nakasone's defense policies are in violation of Japan's postwar constitution and should involve the nation in renewed military conflict. The Nakasone statement also draws fire from the USSR in a Tass commentary which notes ominously that such a Japanese course of action could make the country "a likely target for a retaliatory strike" which could "spell a national disaster more serious than the one that befell it 37 years ago" (a clear reference to the atomic bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945). A US State Department spokesman denounces the Tass statement, calling it part of a "clear Soviet campaign . . . to intimidate our allies and friends and prevent them from pursuing their legitimate defense requirements." The spokesman adds that Japan and the United States want peace in the northeastern Pacific and "are not threatening to the Soviet Union."	M	Washington Post 18 Jan 83	2721
01/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to resume the program of looking for relatives of Japanese children left behind in China at the end of World War II. The program has been suspended since March 1982 over what Japan should do for Chinese foster parents who allow their Japanese children to return to Japan. The agreement in concluded in Tokyo between Japanese officials and Liu Qunyuan, Deputy Director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Consular Affairs Department. Under the agreement, money will be channeled to China through a public corporation to be set up by the Tokyo government. The Japanese officials say there are now 838 persons in China wishing to come to Japan to reestablish their identities as Japanese. So far 107 Japanese-Chinese have temporarily returned to Japan over the 2 years, and about 70 of them have found their relatives.	CP	FBIS (AP) 19 Jan 83	2620
01/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials say China has asked Japan to provide economic aid for various development projects. They say the Chinese government made the request this week but deny a Japanese news report that it had asked specifically for \$6 billion in yen credits over a 5-year period beginning in the fiscal year that starts in April 1984. Japan's leading economic business daily, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that China was seeking Japan's help for 12 projects that included construction of harbor facilities, railroads, and electric power stations. The amount of assistance reported by the paper was the same as that requested by the South Korean government in 1981.	E	AWS J (Hong Kong) 20 Jan 83	2621

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo that civil aviation talks between Japan and China will be held in Beijing from January 27 to 29, and will probably focus on China's efforts to have Japan limit its flights through China to third countries.	E	FBIS China 24 Jan 83	2352
01/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Kyodo News Agency, civil aviation talks between Japan and China will be held in Beijing between 27 and 29 January and will probably focus on China's efforts to have Japan restrict its flights through China to third countries. Under the China-Japan aviation agreement signed in 1974, Japan is permitted to operate flights via three points in China to seven points in third countries, including New Delhi, Karachi. Similarly, China obtained the right to fly to one point in the US and four points in Central and South America via three points in Japan. But at their last meeting in 1981, Chinese civil aviation authorities asked Japan to restrict its 7-point flight right to one since they were only considering a service to New York. China is expected to make the same request at the forthcoming talks.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Jan 83	2794
01/22/83	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo, in a 22 January report from Beijing, says that China has formally asked Japan to extend yen credits for a new five-year term beginning in fiscal 1984, according to officials of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing. The amount will be based on the previous credits for fiscal 1979-83, which totalled US \$1.5 billion.	E	FBIS China 26 Jan 83	2355
01/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua, Beijing's official news agency, criticizes possible LDP efforts to amend the Japanese constitution. Xinhua says in part: "As some Japanese opposition parties see it since Nakasone's cabinet took power, the Japan-US security system has changed greatly, giving a green light to the right of collective defenses denied by the constitution." It quotes Asahi Shimbun as saying that the idea mentioned by Nakasone during his recent Washington tour of blocking the Japanese straits in the event of war between the US and the Soviet Union was in violation of the constitution because it would amount to collective defense.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 83	2622
01/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Yasuhiro Nakasone discloses that the USSR has deployed 20 MiG-23 fighters in the Northern Territories, the southern Kurile Islands occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. The Soviet aircraft, along with 10 MiG-21s sent to a newly developed airfield in the Kuriles earlier this year, are only minutes flying time from major Japanese population centers on the island of Hokkaido and from the two large airbases at Chitose and Misawa.	M	Newsweek (New York) 31 Jan 83	2722

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR
01/24/83	JAPAN/PRC. KYODO News Agency reports that Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Chen Muhua, has said China will increase its purchase of foreign products in a bid to promote its modernization plan of some 1,000 Chinese enterprise plants and production equipment before the end of 1983. Chen made the remark at a meeting with Taka-maru Morita, Director General of the Japan Association for Promotion of Foreign Trade, in Beijing last week. Chen said that among the goods to be imported into China would be advance foreign software technologies and industrial machinery equipment.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Jan 83	2623
01/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan protests to the Soviet Union against remarks by its leaders that it might transfer some of its nuclear missiles trained on Europe to Siberia and that Japan might become a target of such weapons. Japanese Vice Minister Toshijiro Nakajima makes a formal protest to Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Y. Pavlov. Citing recent remarks by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Party Chairman Yuri Andropov, Nakajima expresses Japan's strong regret over the idea of moving SS-20 tactical missiles to the Far East in the event of a Soviet arms reduction in Europe.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Jan 83	2822
01/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan protests the possible Soviet transfer of nuclear missiles from Europe to the Far East and at the same time calls Moscow's criticism voiced against diplomatic developments between Japan, the US and South Korea a "stronger country's chauvinism." Officials say the protest is made orally at the Foreign Ministry by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima to Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov. Nakajima says that the development of additional nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East would enhance tensions in Asia unnecessarily. Citing a statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko that the USSR was prepared to withdraw missiles above the level agreed for Europe to Siberia, out of range of Western Europe, Nakajima says that Japan had to receive it with serious concern, if the Soviet Union is considering the transfer as a result of US-Soviet negotiations on reduction of intermediate range nuclear missiles. Nakajima calls a reported remark by Soviet leader Andropov that part of the Soviet nuclear force is being moved to the Far East because of a new military base in Japan "irrelevant." Nakajima also says that Japan is only improving its deterrent forces to a minimum extent necessary for self defense of the nation.	M	FBIS (AP) 25 Jan 83	2624
01/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan protests to the Soviet Union about remarks made by the Soviet leader, Yru Andropov, that Moscow might move some of its European-based SS-20 nuclear missiles to Asia. Shiro Amaye, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, says that the Japanese protest had covered three areas: (1) Recent remarks by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Gromyko and President, Andropov on possible shifts of SS-20 missiles from European Russia to the Far East. (2) The Soviet military buildup in the Far East and especially the reinforcement of garrisons on territory claimed by Japan--the Northern	PM	New York Times 25 Jan 83	2625

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Islands. (3) Conceted charges in Sov iet information outlets that Japan, South Korea, and the United States had formed a military alliance and that militarism was reviving in Japan. Mr. Amay says "Soviet comments and hints to attack Japan with nuclear weapons are really aiming at increasing the anxiety of the Japanese people.			
01/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry lodges a protest with the USSR over Soviet plans to transfer some SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe to Siberia. The Japanese statement asserts that the Soviet military buildup in the Far East and the planned transfer of the missiles are "detrimental to the peace and stability of the area," and labels as "groundless" and "unacceptable" Soviet press statements denouncing US, Japanese and South Korean military cooperation. The Japanese action follows a statement by Soviet FM Andrey Gromyko in Bonn recently that the USSR would redeploy some missiles from Europe to Siberia, behind a demarcation line from where they could no longer hit targets in Western Europe.	M	Times (London) 26 Jan 83	2724
01/26/83	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo on 26 January that Japan has rejected a Chinese demand for increased imports of Chinese silk. Japanese and Chinese negotiators have agreed to reduce Japan's imports of raw silk for the current 1982 fiscal year (which ends 31 March) by 7 percent. Japan is regulating silk imports from China and South Korea to protect domestic silk farmers.	E	FBIS China 27 Jan 83	2356
01/26/83	JAPAN/PRC. On 26 January a ceremony is held in Beijing to sign the Japan-China protocol on joint research in antibiotics for agriculture, and to exchange the Japan-China protocol on joint research in medical antibiotics, which had been signed in Japan.	S	FBIS China 1 Feb 83	
01/26/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan will import 7 percent less raw silk from China in the current fiscal year, ending March 31. Japanese and Chinese negotiators agree after 2-day talks in Tokyo to reduce the import quota for Chinese raw silk to 10,700 bales (one bale contains 60 kilograms). Japan rejected Chinese demands for increased silk imports on grounds it would seriously hurt domestic and agricultural farmers. Japan is regulating silk imports from China and South Korea by setting annual quotas to protect domestic silk farmers.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Jan 83	2626
01/29/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing on the Sino-Japanese civil aviation talks, held in Beijing from 27 to 29 January. Both sides agreed to make efforts to shorten the Japan-China air route by making it possible for airliners of both countries to fly over South Korea's air space. If the plan is realized, it will cut the route by 360 kilometers. They also agreed	E	FBIS China 1 Feb 83	2362

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/30/83	JAPAN/PRC. Sumio Shiota Japanese Councillor at Civil Aviation Bureau, says China has proposed opening an airport in Canton for use by Japanese airlines. The proposal is made during the 3-day meeting on bilateral aviation that was held in Peking from the 27th to the 29th of January. Shiota says Japan would study the proposal since the Chinese did not present any conditions. At the meeting, according to Shiota, Japan and China agree to make efforts to shorten the Japan-China air route by making it possible for airliners of both countries to fly over South Korea. In addition the two sides agree to maintain high levels of air transport capacity between the two countries, which increased 40 percent in 1982 from the previous year.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts, (Reading, UK) 1 Feb 83	2627
02/01/83	JAPAN/PRC. Susumu Nikaido, Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party will visit China later this month as a special representative of PM Nakasone to explain his foreign policy. The government's decision to send Nikaido to Beijing is intended to reassure Chinese leaders that Japan's policy toward China remains unchanged despite Nakasone's recent talks with US President Reagan and the South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan. Nikaido is expected to visit Beijing in the middle of February and stay three days. The special envoy will discuss it with Chinese officials a Soviet proposal to move SS-20 missiles from Europe to Siberia and also the future of Sino-Soviet talks aimed at improving bilateral ties.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Feb 83	2858
02/01/83	JAPAN/PRC. Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido will visit China at an early date to explain PM Nakasone's diplomatic policy. Japanese government sources announce. FM Abe says Japan wants to seek Chinese understanding about Japan's diplomatic stand and a series of visits abroad last month by Nakasone. The special envoy will discuss with Chinese officials a Soviet proposal to move SS-20 missiles from Europe to Siberia and also the future of Chinese-Soviet talks aimed at improving bilateral ties. Nikaido will also tell the Chinese that Nakasone's planned visit to Southeast Asia in April-May will show Japan's intention to attach importance to that region.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Feb 83	2628
02/02/83	JAPAN/USSR. Riken Corporation, a Japanese firm, says it has received a yen 6 billion (\$25 million) order for an automobile piston ring plant from the Soviet automobile equipment corporation (Avtopromport). The plant to be installed at the Volga auto workers can produce piston rings for 1 million cars a year, officials of the biggest Japanese piston ring maker said. Shipment of equipment for the plant will begin in April 1984 and installation, which will also be undertaken by Riken, will be completed in	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Feb 83	2629

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	October 1985. The deal will be settled in cash. This is Japan's first plant export to the Soviet Union in 16 months. Japanese companies have been restricting plant exports in collaboration with the US economic sanctions against Moscow.			
02/03/83	JAPAN/PRC. On 3 February Xinhua reports that the fourth exploratory oil well in the Sino-Japanese joint exploration area of the Bohai sea has produced oil in commercial quantities. The well, drilled by the China National Offshore Oil Corporation's "Bohai No. 4," produces a daily average of 250.7 tons of crude oil. A spokesman for the Chinese corporation says that the two sides have decided to extend the exploration period from the original five years to seven years, terminating in May 1987, and to increase exploration investment from the original sum of US\$ 210 million to US\$ 600 million.	E	FBIS China 4 Feb 83	2370
02/03/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone tells the Diet he is deeply concerned over former Soviet spy Stanislav Levchenko's testimony before a US Congressional committee. Levchenko, a former KGB major, testified in 1982 that he spied in Japan for the Soviet Union with the cooperation of more than 200 Japanese, including a former Cabinet minister and Japan Socialist Party leaders. Nakasone says Levchenko's testimony was a matter of national concern for him from the point of view of protecting Japan's national interests. Nakasone says he did not take up Levchenko's testimony during his January summit in Washington with President Regan. The PM says he would not overlook espionage activities in Japan and that the government would do its utmost to obtain information on Levchenko's testimony.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Feb 83	2631
02/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov warns against what he calls Japan's recent steps toward militarism. He tells Yoshiya Kanto Director General of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau that Japan's recent actions demonstrate enhancement of militaristic trends. The Soviet ambassador also expresses Moscow's concerns over strengthening of Japan-US military ties and a series of recent remarks made abroad by PM Nakasone. He contends that Nakasone apparently intends to transform Japan into a military power destined as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" to direct its attacks against the Soviet Union and other Asia-Pacific countries. Pavlov also denounces possible blockades of the straits around Japan, deployment of F-16 fighters at the US Misawa Air Base, Japan's decision to exchange military technologies with the US, and close cooperation with NATO as signs of Japanese militarization.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Feb 83	2846
02/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union agree to hold their third Japan-Soviet working-level meeting in Tokyo in April. The agreement is reached between Yoshiya Kato, Director General of the Ministry of European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov. The	PM	FBIS (AP) 7 Feb 83	2630

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	previous working-level talks were held in Moscow in January 1982. Vice Minister Toshijiro Nakajima will represent Japan in the forthcoming consultations. The consultations are expected to take up bilateral problems, the Soviet concept for redeployment of medium-range SS-20 missiles from Europe to the Far East, and the international situation. Relations between the two countries have been strained over PM Nakasone's visits to Seoul and Washington in January and the Soviet missile redeployment plan.			
02/07/83	JAPAN/USSR. Speaking at a national rally in Tokyo, PM Yasuhiro Nakasone announces that the GOJ will continue with patience to use diplomatic talks with the USSR to secure the return of the four northern islands under Soviet control. Nakasone criticizes Moscow for its lack of flexibility on the territorial dispute, while at the same time mounting a military buildup on the contested islands which lie just off the coast of Hokkaido.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 83	2740
02/08/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone suggests Japan's possible future need to build up front line equipment targeted to the Soviet Union beyond the force levels envisaged by the national defense program outline. Nakasone makes the suggestion when he is answering questions by Socialist Toshiharu Okada at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee deliberating the FY 1983 national budget. Nakasone says that Japan must not be isolated in the world by making Japan fragile (in defense power) and that Japan was making efforts for a defense buildup in line with the defense program outline. Nakasone stresses the importance to build a stronger air defense and strait controls capability.	M	FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 83	2633
02/09/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union are expected to reach an agreement on a low interest, Japanese private credit extension of \$17 million for preliminary research relating to the full-scale development of a joint Sakhalin oil and natural gas project, reliable sources say. Japanese machinery equipment and other exporters will offer \$17 million in deferred payments with an average interest rate of 7.8% per annum. The Japanese will borrow the money from the Export-Import Bank of Japan at 8.7% per annum and lend it to the Soviets at 7.8 percent, indicating they will shoulder a part of the Russian interest payments. The credit extensions agreement will mark a step toward advancement of \$5 billion project, which will move into a development stage from an exploratory stage.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Feb 83	2634
02/10/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Socialist Party tells the Chinese Communist Party that it will positively respond to the Chinese proposal for closer relations between the two parties. This was conveyed to the Chinese when Noburu Yagi, Chief of JSP's International Bureau, called on the Chinese embassy. Yagi tells the Chinese his party plans to send its senior officials shortly to Beijing for consultations with the Communist Party of	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Feb 83	2635

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/14/83	China to explore ways to strengthen the party-to-party relations. In a letter to JSP Chairman, Ichio Asukata, delivered last weekend, the Chinese Communist Party proposed the two parties develop friendly relations on the basis of principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Feb 83	2636
02/17/83	JAPAN/USSR. Hitachi Ltd. says the Soviet Union has placed an inquiry with it for purchase of a color TV plant. A company spokesman declined to disclose the details of the Russian inquiry but NIRON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a leading Japanese economic daily, reported on 14 February that the plant was worth yen 15 billion (\$63.8 million) and would have annual production capacity of 400,000 units. The report said Hitachi would shortly send officials to Moscow for negotiations on the plant's export.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 83	2632
02/17/83	JAPAN/Kaneko. Iwao Kaneko, Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and visiting Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamenshev meet in Tokyo to discuss bilateral fishing issues. Kamenshev is the first Soviet fisheries minister to come to Japan in six years and is in Tokyo on the first official visit by a Soviet cabinet minister since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The Japanese consider the visit a good chance to assess the Soviet posture toward Japan under the new regime led by General Secretary Yuri Andropov.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 83	2637
02/17/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) announces that trade between Japan and China dropped for the first time in 1982 due to substantial declines in Japanese exports of machinery and equipment. For 1982, two-way trade totaled \$8.86 billion, off 14.7 percent from the previous year. Japanese exports totaled \$3.51 billion, down 31.1 percent from the previous year, and imports totaled \$5.35 billion, up 1.1 percent. JETRO said that Japanese exports of machinery and equipment were down 55.8 percent, with no new plant contracts won during the year. By contrast, Japan's steel exports rose 8 percent to total \$1.29 billion due to China's recovery in heavy chemical industry and expanded capital investment in infrastructure development. Exports of chemicals were down 8.5 percent and textiles were off 38.6 percent. JETRO says that crude oil imports increased 0.3 percent to total 2.34 billion and naphtha imports were up 35.7 percent at \$300 million. Textile imports were up 8.7 percent but imports of other items were generally sluggish. JETRO predicts that two-way trade will increase substantially in 1983 since Japanese imports are expected to maintain the level of the previous year and export are likely to increase steadily with a turnaround in China's foreign exchange reserves.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 83	2637
02/17/83	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Tokyo that in 1982 trade between China and Japan declined for the first time in six years. The two-way figure was US 97	E	FBIS China 24 Feb 1983	2389

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/18/83	\$8.86 billion, off 14.7 percent from the previous year. Japan's exports to China totalled \$3.51 billion, down 31.1 percent from 1981, and imports \$5.35 billion, up 1.1 percent from 1981, resulting in a trade deficit of \$1.84 billion for Japan.	P	Beijing Review 7 Mar 83	523
02/18/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, answering an inquiry before the Lower House Budget Committee, states that he accepts the international judgement that Japan's war against China was a war of aggression and should be seen as a lesson. Beijing Review calls this the first official admission by a Japanese Prime Minister of Japan's aggression, and calls it significant for the future development of Japan's friendly relations with China, and with Asian and Pacific countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 83	2638
02/18/83	JAPAN/PRC. Susumu Nikaido, Japanese PM Nakasone's special envoy, leaves for Beijing for talks with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and the international situation. Nikaido, Secretary General of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party is the first senior Japanese official to visit China since the Nakasone administration was inaugurated in November 1982. While in Beijing, Nikaido will meet Chinese Leaders Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Shao Ziyang. Japanese sources say the main purpose of his China visit is to brief Chinese leaders on Nakasone's summit talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and US President Reagan. China has maintained an official silence on these summits but the Chinese media have reported Japanese voices against closer relations between Japan, South-Korea and the US.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 83	2639
02/18/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Agricultural Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko says Japan will respond positively to a Soviet proposal for establishing a joint fishery venture to facilitate marketing of fish catches and supply of necessary materials. Touching on the Soviet wish to make port calls in Japan for repair of fishing ships, Kaneko says Japan should accept it so long as it does not run counter to Japan's national interest. Kaneko also criticizes the remark made on 17 February by Yoshiya Kato, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. Kato said that separation of politics from economics is inconceivable in connection with the projected Japanese large-scale economic mission to the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 83	2981
02/18/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, answering an inquiry before the Lower House Budget Committee, states that he accepts the international judgement that Japan's war against China was a war of aggression and should be seen as a lesson. Beijing Review calls this the first official admission by a Japanese Prime Minister of Japan's aggression, and calls it significant for the future development of Japan's friendly relations with China, and with Asian and Pacific countries.	P	Beijing Review 7 Mar 83	98

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang requests that Japan exercise "moderation" in its defense buildup in talks with Susumu Nikaido, Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party in Peking. He tells Nikaido that Japan should fully consider its neighboring countries when it promotes defense buildup plans. According to Japanese officials, Zhao tells the special envoy that neighboring nations might be embarrassed if Japan raises its defense capability at an excessively fast pace. At a separate meeting with Nikaido, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian tells Nikaido that Japan's policy to extend \$4 billion in assistance to South Korea was not beneficial to peace on the Korean peninsula. At the same time Wu expresses apprehension about the Soviet Union's move to shift some of its three-nuclear warhead SS-20s from Europe to Asia.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Feb 83	2859
02/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. In Beijing Susumu Nikaido, Secretary General of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Prime Minister Nakasone's special envoy to China, meets Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Kyodo reports that Zhao tells Nikaido to take into consideration the reactions of Asian neighbors to Japan's defense buildup. Zhao assures Nikaido that even if tension between Beijing and Moscow eases, China will uphold its opposition to hegemonism. He tells Nikaido that Japan's latest US \$4 billion economic aid to South Korea will not be conducive to the peace on the Korean peninsula. Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, a senior expert on the economy, also meets Nikaido and expresses strong hopes for Japan's economic cooperation with China.	P	FBIS China 22 February 1983	2382
02/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. A 19 February Kyodo dispatch from Tokyo quotes "Japanese sources" as saying that China has asked Japan to extend loans of yen 1,286.4 billion (about US \$5.6 billion). Chen Muhua, China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, is to come to Tokyo on 22 February to officially start talks on the loans. Susumu Nikaido, visiting Beijing as Prime Minister Nakasone's special envoy, is said to have responded favorably to the Chinese request for the loans, but no immediate agreement is expected. "A senior Japanese official" is said to have described the Chinese request as too big. Negotiations are to continue at working-level consultations in March and a regular ministerial meeting during the summer.	EP	FBIS China 23 February 1983	2383
02/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese sources indicate that China has asked Japan to extend yen 1,286.4 billion (about \$5.6 billion) in loans to finance 12 industrial projects. The sources say Chen Muhua, Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will come to Tokyo on 22 February to officially start talks on the loans. The sources say China plans to spend about yen 2.3 trillion (about \$10 billion) for the 12 industrial projects and has asked Japan to provide nearly half of the funds. Under its sixth five-year economic development plan, China hopes to increase farm and industrial production by four times the current level. The 12 projects include the double-tracking of the rail link between Datong in Shanxi Province and	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	2640

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/19/83	Qinhuangdao in Hebei in northern China and the building of a coal terminal at Qinhuangdao port. Among other projects are the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Tainshengqiao in Yunnan Province in southwestern China and an aluminum refining factory in Hebei Province. The sources say that Susumu Nakaido, now visiting Beijing as PM Nakasone's special envoy, has responded favorably to the Chinese requests.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Feb 83	2795
02/20/83	JAPAN/PRC. China has asked Japan to extend yen 1.2 billion (about \$5.6 million) in loans to finance 12 industrial projects, according to Japanese sources. They also say that Chen Muhua, Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, would be coming to Tokyo to start official talks on the loans. The projects include the doubletracking of the rail link between Datong (Shanxi) and Qinhuangdao (Hebei), and the building of a coal terminal at Qinhuangdao port, as well as the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Tian-shengqiao, (Yunnan) and an aluminum refining factory in Hebei Province. The sources say no immediate agreement on the loans is expected at talks between Chen and Japanese officials, including Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka.	MP	FBIS China 22 Feb 1983	2384
02/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. On 20 February visiting Japanese special envoy Nikaido meets Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, in Wuhan in central China. Hu reaffirms China's policy of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with Japan. He tells Japanese reporters that: "We have no comment on Japan's decisions with regard to its defense principles and policies ... we hope that Japan will strictly keep itself within the bounds of self-defense.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Feb 83	2865
02/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. The People's Daily says in a commentary that it welcomes a statement by Japanese PM Nakasone admitting that the 1937-45 Sino-Japanese War was a "war of aggression" started by Japan. The paper adds, "This is a positive significance for the development of friendly relations between Japan and China and other countries of the Asia-Pacific region. . . . It is regrettable that although some Japanese governments since the war admitted that Japan had done bad things to the peoples of China and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, for various reasons none of them had stated their views explicitly on whether Japan had conducted a war of aggression." The People's Daily also says that Japan's lack of clarity on the subject had helped "remnant militarist forces in Japan and had awakened fears abroad that Tokyo might one day provoke a war again.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Feb 83	2641
02/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. LDP Party Secretary General Susumu Nakaido assures PM Nakasone that China is not critical of his diplomatic initiatives. Nakaido, who visited China as Nakasone's special envoy from 18 thru 21 February tells the PM Chinese leaders neither voiced criticism nor took exception to	PE	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	100

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/21/83	Nakasone's diplomatic policy. During his stay in China, Nikaido met with Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The Chinese leaders were reported to have expressed criticism that Japan's massive economic assistance to South Korea would adversely affect the stabilization of the Korean Peninsula. Nakasone, who visited South Korea and the United States in January, sent Nikaido as his envoy to Beijing to explain his basic diplomatic policy.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	2642
02/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR indicates its readiness to accept, though conditionally, Japan's proposal to conclude a long-term bilateral fishery agreement. The Soviets say that they could discuss the issue with Japan after the Law of the Sea Treaty goes into effect in several years. The Soviet response comes at the second round of talks on fisheries held in Tokyo. The USSR also asks Japan to relax its control on Russian fishing vessels making port calls in Japan, including the number of fishermen allowed to visit Japanese ports. Regarding the Soviet request to establish a joint fishery venture, Japan says it cannot accept Russian capital under the foreign exchange law, thus indicating difficulty in establishing such a joint venture. Japan also rejects a Soviet request to decontrol Soviet operations in the Japan Sea areas while the Soviets spur a Japanese proposal to unify negotiating channels. The talks are somewhat fruitful according to the Japanese because for the first time in six years the Soviet Fishery minister has come to Tokyo to head the Soviet delegation.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	2643
02/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says in the Diet that he has "no intention of being hostile to the Soviet Union." Nakasone says he still wants to break the deadlock in Japan-Soviet relations and would like to act toward the USSR as a member of the West bloc. He says the pending territorial issue over Soviet-held northern territories off Hokkaido is an important one, but other issues such as fishery talks, Siberian development and personnel exchanges are also important. His remarks are believed to have been made in view of a large Japanese economic mission, leaving for Moscow on 22 February and positive moves toward improvement in China-Soviet relations.	PE	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	2643
02/21/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo), reporting on a visit to the PRC by Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Nikaido, says that Chinese officials complained that Japan's \$4 billion loan agreement with South Korea would adversely affect the stability of the Korean Peninsula. Kyodo did not provide details of what was said by whom. The same Kyodo report says that PRC leaders were, in general, not critical of Nakasone and his diplomatic policies. While in the PRC Nikaido met with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Wu Xueqian.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	2975
02/21/83	JAPAN/PRC. Sosumu Nikaido, the special envoy of PM Yasuhiro Nakasone, departs Beijing after briefing Chinese leaders on the foreign policy of the	P	Times (London) 22 Feb 83	274

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Nakasone government. Among the matters discussed were the Chinese hope for better relations between China and the Soviet Union, and the common concern by Tokyo and Beijing over the possible transfer of Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe to Siberia, where they would be aimed at targets in Japan and China. Nikaido is the first high-level Japanese official to visit China since the government of PM Yasuhiro Nakasone assumed power last November.			
02/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladmir Kamentsev expresses his government's readiness to "positively" negotiate on a Japanese proposal to extend the provisional bilateral fishery accord into a long-term arrangement. In his second round of talks with his Japanese counterpart, Iwazo Kaneko, the Soviet fisheries minister says that the forth-coming enactment of the International Law of the Sea Treaty "would provide a basis" for an extension of the bilateral agreement. Kamenstev presses Japan to ease its regulations on Soviet fishing vessels and their crewmen who occasionally visit Japanese ports for repair works and replenishment of food supplies. Kaneko makes no clear cut answers to his requests and also tells Kamentsev that it is extremely difficult for the Japanese Government to quickly accept a Soviet proposal for creating a joint fishery firm because of the existing Foreign Capital's Control Law.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Feb 83	2866
02/22/83	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua says China is planning to increase its foreign trade four-fold to \$160 billion by the end of this century, with Sino-Japanese trade maintaining its current level of one quarter of the total trade volume. Chen makes the remark in a meeting with Toshio Doko, President of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and Yoshihiro Inayama, Adviser to the Association and President of the Federation of Economic Organizations. During the meeting, Doko lauds the Chinese for the fair state of the Chinese economy at this time of world recession and expresses hope for further promotion of bilateral economic cooperation for the prosperity of the two countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 83	2644
02/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. A delegation of 250 Japanese businessmen, led by Shigeo Nagano, president of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, travels to Moscow in hopes of promoting business with the USSR, which has been in the doldrums since the invasion of Afghanistan. Nagano observes that Japan's trade with the Soviet Union now ranks fifth among non-communist nations, after West Germany, France, Italy and Finland. He asserts that Japan needs the Russian market. This point of view sets him at odds with the Japanese Foreign Ministry, determined to maintain a hard line with the USSR in the wake of Moscow's veiled threat to emplace SS-20 missiles aimed at Japan. The delegation headed by Nagano is hopeful that it can capitalize on Soviet interest in procuring Japanese expertise for offshore gas projects and copper mining.	E	Economist (London) 26 Feb 83	2523

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet MiG 21/ FISHBEDS stationed in Iturup (Kurile Islands) intercept Japanese aircraft on ice patrol east of Hokkaido Island. A similar incident occurs on 24 February. Japanese Defense Minister Arai says that an 11-aircraft squadron of Soviet MiG 21s are stationed on Iturup. Arai also says that the total number of TU-26/ BACKFIRES stationed in the Far East is now 70. The Backfires are split between two bases, Irkutsk and Sovietskaya Gavani, which is north of Vladivostock.	M	Flight International (London), 9 April 83	2796
02/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichев tells a Japanese economic mission in Moscow that his country strongly hopes to expand economic cooperation with Japan, not only in Siberia but also in other areas as well. He expresses the hope in a meeting with led by Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The 252-member delegation, led by Nagano, arrived in Moscow on 22 February for a week-long discussion on ways to help revitalize bilateral economic relations. While recognizing that the USSR's economic relations are in a very difficult situation, Patolichев asks for more economic assistance from Japan to promote his country's industrialization. Nagano does not provide any clear-cut response to the Soviet overture, but emphasizes that hostilities between the US and the Soviet Union seriously affect Soviet-Japanese relations.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Feb 83	2867
02/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua reports from Tokyo that Chen Muhua, Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, meets with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. Chen notes that China and Japan should make timely consultations on new projects to insure continuous and stable development of their economic cooperation. Nakasone says that as for new projects of cooperation, the Japanese government will examine the issues and consult with China as soon as possible. Both pay tribute to the principles of friendship, mutual benefit, and stability in economic relationships.	EP	FBIS China 24 February 1983	2388
02/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Defense Agency Director General Kazuo Tanikawa reaffirm the government's strong opposition to any US-Soviet arms agreement which allows the USSR to deploy additional SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Far East. Tanikawa tells the House of Representative Special Committee on Security that any attempt by the Soviet Union to deploy the missiles in Siberia would be a grave threat to Asian security. He also terms as unjustifiable any Soviet claim that the nuclear missiles were being moved to Asia to counter a Japanese defense build-up.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Feb 83	2645
02/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR orders 29,000 tons of specialty steel from Japan, industry sources say. The order for April-June shipments show a sizeable fall from 36,800 tons ordered from Daido Steel and three other Japanese	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 83	2646

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/23/83	steel mills for the January-March quarter. The figure includes 26,000 tons of automotive ferro alloy bars for shipment to the Togliatti and Kamaz auto works.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 83	2647
02/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. PM Nakasone accepts a Chinese request to commence talks for a massive Japanese loan to China from FY 1984, government officials say. China has asked Japan to extend yen 1,286.4 billion (about \$5.6 billion) in Official Development Assistance from FY 1984, starting April 1984. Japan since FY 1979 has provided China with a total of yen 231 billion in low-interest loans--yen 50 billion in FY 1979, yen 56 billion in FY 1980, yen 60 billion in FY 1981 and yen 65 billion in FY 1982. The amount of loans for FY 1983 has not yet been determined. The five-year total is expected to reach yen 300 billion. Sources say that China plans to spend about yen 2.3 trillion (about \$10 billion) for 12 development projects and has asked Japan to provide nearly half the funds. The 12 projects include the double-tracking of the rail link between Datong in Shanxi Province and Qinhuangdao in Hebei in northern China and the building of a coal terminal at Qinhuangdao port. Among other projects are the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Tianshengqiao in Yunnan Province and an aluminum refining factory in Hebei Province.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 83	2648
02/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe says economic relations with the Soviet Union would not be promoted separately from politics--the territorial issue. Abe reiterates the government position that settlement of the territorial issue. Abe reiterates the government position that settlement of the territorial dispute over the Soviet-occupied northern islands is a matter of top priority in Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. He is replying to a question from a Socialist at the House of Representatives Budget Committee. The Foreign Minister welcomes the recent mission led by Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He says that it is necessary to continue the dialogue and conduct exchanges with the Soviet Union but adds that it is difficult to separate business from politics as long as the territorial issue remains unsettled.	PE	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 83	2649
02/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. China has proposed a venture formula for construction of an ethylene glycol plant at a petrochemical complex in Nanjing according to trade sources in Beijing. Under the formula, China will jointly design and build the plant with them. The proposed joint venture is a change of the Chinese policy of building industrial plants on its own with equipment imported from foreign countries.	E	FBIS (China) 8 Mar 83	511
02/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources take note of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's granting a meeting to Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Masuo Takashima as a possible Soviet gesture to emphasize its policy of seeking friendly relations with Japan remains unchanged despite recently	PM	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 83	2861

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/24/83	strained bilateral relations. The sources note the Gromyko-Takashima meeting is the first in eight months and says the Soviet side apparently took into consideration the current visit by a large Japanese economic mission. The Takashima meeting is held one week after the Japanese side had requested one. Until then Japan had asked Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov and Gromyko to meet Takashima for eight months with no success.			
02/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko assures Japan that the SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles to be shifted from Europe to Siberia are not to be directed at Japan. Gromyko gives the assurance when he meets Japanese ambassador to Moscow Masuo Takashima to discuss bilateral relations. Takashima says he told Gromyko Japan is ready to improve relations with the Soviet Union but, says the projected SS-20 transfer would pose a grave threat to security in Asia. Gromyko is quoted as replying the missile transfer is merely for defensive purposes and not for aggression. The Japanese envoy renews Japan's invitation to Gromyko to visit Tokyo, but the Soviet Minister remains noncommittal saying he has to talk to the Soviet Union's leadership about a visit.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 83	2862
02/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union proposes that a Japan-Soviet joint committee meeting suspended since 1979, be resumed next year to promote joint Siberian development projects. The proposal is made by Vladimir Sushkov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister in his opening report on the state of bilateral trade during the first plenary meeting between a visiting 252-member Japanese trade and economic mission and some 150 Soviet officials in Moscow. Sushkov says Japanese businesses are in an inferior position compared with European firms in trading with the Soviet Union, partly because Japan and the USSR have not convened their joint economic committee for more than three and a half years. He attributes the poor situation to various political factors, including the fact that Japanese businesses are almost always barred from using official credits. In reply the Yohei Mimura, President of Mitsubishi and Toshikuni Yapiro, President of Mitsui say it would be difficult to extend cooperation for the promotion of big Siberian projects in view of the current recession and worldwide trade embargoes imposed against Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. Yoshiya Kato, Japanese Director-General of the Foreign Ministry European and Oceanic Affairs Bureaus claims the Soviet Union is trying to drive a wedge between Japan and the US with its economic trade offers to the Japanese and urged the Japanese businessmen's mission before its departure to be cautious in dealing with the Soviet Union.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 83	2863
02/24/83	JAPAN/PRC. PM Nakasone agrees to commence talks for a massive Japanese loan to China. China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister, Chen Muhsu requests the loan in a meeting with Nakasone in Tokyo. Muhsu asks Japan to extend yen 1.29 trillion (\$5.6 billion) in official development assistance starting in April 1984. Japan has provided China with yen 231	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 24 Feb 83	2645

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	billion in low-interest loans since 1979. The amount of loans for 1983 has not been determined. The five-year total is expected to reach yen 300 billion. China plans to spend the equivalent of \$10 billion for 12 development projects and has asked Japan to provide nearly half the funds. The 12 projects include the double tracking of the rail link between Datong in Shangxi Province and Qinhuangdao in Hebei in northern China and the building of a coal terminal at Qinhuandao port. Among the other projects are the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Tianshengqiao in Yunnan Province in southwestern China and an aluminum refining factory in Hebei Province.			
02/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. Shigeo Nagano, leader of a 252 member Japanese business mission meeting in Moscow with Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhovov, requests the return of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido. The request is made at the end of their 50-minute meeting at the Kremlin attended by Japanese Ambassador Masao Takashima. PM Nakasone had asked Nagano to convey the Japanese government's stand on the territorial issue to the Soviet leader. After the meeting Nagano tells reporters that he had called for an early settlement of the territorial issue, saying that the Japanese people maintain an earnest wish for the reversion of the four northern islands and that the two countries would have to settle this issue in order to promote bilateral relations. According to Nagano, the Soviet premier remained non-committal on the territorial issue. During the meeting Tikhovov called on Japan to promote economic cooperation between the two countries and indirectly criticized Japan's position on the US proposed economic sanctions against the Soviets, pointing out that his country has cooperative economic relations with such Western nations as France and West Germany.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 Feb 83	2860
02/26/83	JAPAN/USSR. A 252-member Japanese private trade and economic delegation headed by Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, ends its 5-day visit to the Soviet Union and returns home. A joint statement is signed by the Japanese businessmen and Soviet officials on 25 February in Moscow. The statement says that the two sides agree to hold the next meeting in April 1984.	E	Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong) 3 Mar 83	2650
02/26/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Foreign Ministry informs the Japanese embassy in Moscow of the capture of a Japanese fishboat allegedly operating illegally in Soviet waters. The 349-ton trawler No. 16 Eikyu Maru with a crew of 27 based at Nemuro, Hokkaido, was operating in the Bering Sea on 24 February when it reported a brush with a Soviet war ship. In reply to an inquiry by the Japanese embassy, the Soviet Foreign Ministry says the trawler operated without permission in forbidden area and did not obey the order to stop by the authorities. The Soviets indicate that the Eikyu Maru was led to the port of Korf on the Kamchatka Peninsula.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Feb 83	2651

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. Former Tokyo-based KGB agent Stanislav Levenko is quoted as saying in a television interview broadcast that about half of the Soviet journalists in Japan are with the KGB. The state-owned Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) quoted Levenko as saying: "About 40 to 50 percent of the Soviet journalists stationed in Japan are with the KGB and 40 to 50 percent of employees of Aeroflot are either KGB or GRU officers, mainly specializing in scientific and technological intelligence. He is also quoted as saying: "The reason why half of the KGB people in Tokyo belong to the group specializing in scientific and technological intelligence is because Japan is a country of high technology . . . and because Japan requires a lot of American high technology. NHK also quotes Levenko as saying that he might consider coming to Japan if there were moves to invite him to testify in the Japanese parliament.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 May 83	2873
02/28/83	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua calls on Japan to expand its imports from China in order to rectify the trade imbalance between the two countries. Noting that the bilateral trade over the past 10 years has resulted in a Chinese deficit of as much as \$7.9 billion, Chen says, "I hope Japan will expand its imports from China to rectify the imbalance and further develop their trade relations." The Chinese minister makes the remarks during a press conference held at Tokyo's National Press Club on the fifth-day of her two-week official visit to Japan.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Mar 83	2864
02/28/83	JAPAN/PRC. Chen Muhua, visiting Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade calls for Japan's expansion of imports from China. Meeting reporters at the Japan National Press Club, Chen says that China's surplus of trade with Japan in 1982 was a temporary phenomenon, and that both Chinese exports and imports in 1983 would increase over the previous year, and imports from Japan would increase faster than exports to Japan.	E	SWB 9 Mar 83	2797
03/01/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Hokkaido Takushoku Bank opened a representative office in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province. Hokkaido Takushoku is the first Japanese and the fourth foreign bank to open an office in Shenzhen.	E	FBIS (China) 1 Mar 83	517
03/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, says the Soviet Union showed understanding toward Japan-US relations when the mission he headed visited Moscow, recently. Reporting to PM Nakasone, Nagano says that during talks with important Soviet leaders, the mission appealed for expansion of bilateral Soviet-Japanese trade. Nagano also tells Nakasone that the USSR was suffering from a domestic economic slump, and hoped to foster bilateral economic relations. Nakasone reportedly says he thought the mission was helpful in formulating Japan's future diplomacy toward the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 83	2652

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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03/01/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that during a visit to the Soviet Union in late February, Shigeto Nagano, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, delivered a verbal message to USSR Government officials concerning the repatriation of Koreans on Soviet-controlled Sakhalin Island to the ROK. Nagano delivered the message at the request of Ken Yasui, Japanese President of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarian Union. The Korea-Japan Parliamentarian Union is working to obtain the cooperation of the USSR Government to allow Koreans on Sakhalin to emigrate to South Korea if they want to do so. Before 1945, while Korea was under Japanese colonial rule, Koreans were forced to go to Sakhalin, then under Japanese control, to serve as laborers. About 40,000 Koreans still live on the island. According to Yonhap many of these Koreans want to emigrate to South Korea.	P	JPRS 83122 Korea Report 23 Mar 83	2956
03/02/83	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao publishes an account of an unofficial Japanese trade delegation visit to the Soviet Union. According to the report this delegation was the first of its kind sent to the Soviet Union since the invasion of Afghanistan. The Japanese group was headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and by chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. The Soviets proposed concluding a long-term agreement for developing Siberia however the Japanese argued that such an agreement could not be realized until the problem of Japan's northern territories is solved. The Renmin Ribao account quotes Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev as saying that "should a war break out, the aircraft carrier of Japan would be sunk probably in 20 minutes."	E	FBIS (China) 2 Mar 83	518
03/03/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that Chinese Central Television based in the PRC and two South Korean television networks are participating in a seven day experimental satellite exchange of television news programming sponsored by the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. The exchange of news broadcasts between the PRC and ROK is reported to have been channelled through NHK-TV in Japan. According to Yonhap, Korea Broadcasting System and Munhwa Broadcasting Company aired Chinese television news programs on 1 March and 2 March. In return, the two South Korean networks sent four programs to NHK to be relayed to the PRC. The experimental news exchange is scheduled to end on 9 March.	CP	FBIS (AP) 3 Mar 83	2957
03/04/83	JAPAN/PRC. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe says the Japanese Government will continue efforts to bring home Japanese in China who were left behind in the confusion at the end of World War II. Abe makes the promise in a meeting with 35 individuals who had come to Japan to find their kin. In 1981 and 1982 Japanese Government invited 107 similar people to Japan to	C	FBIS (AP) 4 Mar 83	2653

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	find their kin; seventy-two were successful. There are no confirmed figures on the exact number of Japanese who were separated from their families in China during the confusion immediately following the end of World War II.			
03/08/83	JAPAN/USSR. Komatsu Ltd. the world's largest construction machinery producer, wins a Soviet order for an unspecified number of pipelayers to be used in Siberian natural gas development. This is the first Soviet machinery order won by a Japanese firm since the US and its western allies eased its economic sanctions against the Russians in November 1982. Nihon Keizai Shim bun says the deal involves 500 pipe layers, worth yen 50 billion (\$212 million). A Komatsu spokesman would not confirm the figure but said "they are about correct." Komatsu spokesman would not confirm the figure but said "they are about correct." Komatsu is talking with the Soviets about how to finance the deal, with the Japanese Export-Import Bank maintaining that it should not provide any fresh credits to the USSR.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 83	2654
03/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese Defense Agency source claims that the Soviet Union has deployed MiG-21's supersonic fighters onto Etorofu, one of the Soviet-held islands off the eastern coast of Hokkaido. The source claims that the Soviet planes have scrambled from Etorofu on three different occasions since the beginning of 1983 to intercept Japanese Self-Defense aircraft. The interceptions involved an Air Self-Defense Force helicopter on 22 February, a Ground Self-Defense Force helicopter on 24 February and a P-2J patrol plane the same day. The source adds that all three interceptions took place within 50 kilometers of Japanese territorial air space off the coast Hokkaido.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Mar 83	2823
03/10/83	JAPAN/PRC. Acting Governor of Jiangxi Zhao Zengyi receives the Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori for discussions on economic and trade relations between Jiangxi province and Japan.	E	FBIS (China) 18 Mar 83	528
03/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. Hirokazu Arai, senior Defense Agency official tells parliament that the Soviet Union has deployed 11 MiG-21's on Soviet-held Japanese northern islands since December 1982. Arai also reveals that the Soviet warplanes have scrambled several times to intercept Japanese Air Self-Defense Force aircraft. On Soviet missile and bomber deployment in the Far East, Arai says the Soviet Union has deployed 100 SS-20 missiles at two places—one in central Siberia and the other east of Lake Baykal. Arai also reveals that the Soviets appear to be building a third site in the Far East region for basing the mobile SS-20s. Arai claims that the Soviet Union had based 70 Backfire bombers at two Far East military bases, one near the coastal town of Sovetskaya Gavan opposite Sakhalin, and the other at Irkutsk, southwest of Baykal.	M	FBIS (AP) 11 Mar 83	2655

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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03/11/83	JAPAN/USSR/PRC. Quoting editorials from two Japanese newspapers, the Xinhua News Agency reports that the build-up of Soviet military strength in the Far East is arousing wide-spread public concern in Japan. The editorials in the Tokyo Shim bun and the Yomiuri Shim bun appeared the day after a senior official of Japan's Defense Agency briefed Japanese members of parliament on the size of the Soviet military forces in Asia. The Xinhua report says there are about 10,000 Soviet troops stationed on the Kurile Islands. M	P	FBIS (China)	14 Mar 83 530
03/11/83	JAPAN/PRC. State Councilor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua receives a delegation from Japan promoting Sino-Japanese joint ventures. The Japanese delegation is led by Yaeji Watanabe, legal advisor to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade. The Japanese group is in China for two days of talks.	E	FBIS (China)	14 Mar 83 531
03/14/83	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade meets with Vice Premier Yao Yilin and State Councilor Gu Mu. Talks center around ways to promote Sino-Japanese economic ties. The Japanese delegation is led by Ichizo Kimura, Vice Chairman and Director General of the Kansai chapter of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade. Kimura also opens an exhibition of Japanese medical instruments in Beijing.	E	FBIS (China)	14 Mar 83 532
03/16/83	JAPAN/PRC. Director of the International Liason Dept of the CCP-CC Qiao Shi receives the Deputy General Secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) Yuji Soga. The meeting is reportedly to discuss establishing party-to-party relations.	P	FBIS (China)	17 Mar 83 537
03/16/83	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party, led by Noboru Yagi, Director of the Party's International Bureau, leaves for talks with Chinese Party leaders. Yagi will discuss an exchange program between the two parties for 1983 and a plan for dispatching an official JSP delegation to China.	P	SWB (London)	19 Mar 83 2799
03/17/83	JAPAN/PRC. Adviser to the CCP International Liason Dept Zhang Xiangshan tells representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) that China would consider sending a delegation to "ban-the-bomb" rallies in Japan scheduled for the summer. China last sent representatives to antinuclear conventions in Japan in 1965. The two groups also discuss promoting interchanges between their party papers, Shakai Shimpo and Renmin Ribao. The leaders of the JSP delegation, Yuji Soga, deputy secretary general, and Noboru Yagi, director for international affairs, tell their Chinese hosts that they hope China and the Soviet Union achieve success in their bilateral talks.	P	FBIS (China)	18 Mar 83 538

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/17/83	JAPAN/PRC. Kenji Kawakatsu, President of the Sanwa bank group, says his bank is ready to give positive assistance to China to help the country modernize its small business sector. He tells a press conference that the bank and its affiliates are considering sending a mission to China to study the current state of affairs of smaller factories which are said to total 300,000-400,000 in the country. The mayor of Shanghai asked Kawakatsu for technical assistance in modernizing China's smaller business sector when the banker visited China at the beginning of March, 1983.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Mar 83	2656
03/17/83	JAPAN/PRC. The President of the Sanwa Bank group of Japan says his organization is ready to give positive assistance to China to help the country modernize and rationalize its small business sector. The bank and its affiliates are considering sending a mission to China to study the current state of affairs of smaller factories, which are said to total 300,000 to 400,000 in the country. The mayor of Shanghai asked the President of the Sanwa Bank for technical assistance in modernizing China's smaller sector when the banker visited China at the beginning of March.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 Mar 83	2800
03/18/83	JAPAN/PRC. Xi Zhongxun, a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, says that he is happy with the official establishment of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP). He said the two parties should strengthen their friendly relations of cooperation. He made the remarks in a meeting with Yuji Soga, deputy general secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, and Noboru Yagi, director of the JSP's international bureau.	P	FBIS (China) 21 Mar 83	541
03/18/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese and Chinese Governments arrange 23 cultural exchanges between the two countries in this year and the next. The exchanges will include mutual visits of art troupes and scholars, Chinese educational delegations, research visits to Japan, and visits of Japanese personnel to educational circles in China. China and Japan also agree to increase exchanges of culture and art, students, scholars, sportsmen and women, youngsters, and in non-governmental circles.	C	FBIS (China) 21 Mar 83	542
03/18/83	JAPAN/USSR. A High Japanese Foreign Ministry official says that the Japanese Government will not accept any US-Soviet compromise which permits a freeze of SS-20 nuclear missiles now in deployment in Siberia. There are now 108 SS-20s in Siberia. With a range of 6,400 km, the SS-20 places Japan and most of the Far East and Southeast Asian countries well within its range. Foreign Ministry sources say the Japanese Government opposes the deployment of the SS-20s in Siberia because Japan and other Asian countries have no intermediate-range nuclear force capability to achieve a military balance with the USSR in the area. But the sources also doubt	MP	FBIS (AP) 21 Mar 83	2664

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	whether the USSR would agree to dismantle the SS-20 missiles already in place in Asia.			
03/19/83	JAPAN/PRC. State Councilor Gu Mu meets with a delegation from the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade led by the President of the Nihonkai Branch Masayoshi Okubo.	E	FBIS (China) 21 Mar 83	2988
03/20/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that some of the technicalities have been worked out concerning the opening of an air route for Japanese and Chinese aircraft through South Korea's flight information region. Korean and Chinese delegations have met separately with Japanese officials in Tokyo in the last month to consider details of the Plan. The Korea Herald indicates Chinese pilots will not communicate with Korean air traffic controllers. Test flying over the proposed route will begin soon and the formal opening of the air route could come by 1 August. The article includes a sketch of the present and proposed routes between Tokyo and Shanghai. The proposed route will reduce the flight between the two cities by 171 miles.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 20 Mar 83	2949
03/22/83	JAPAN/PRC. Annual consultations between senior Chinese and Japanese diplomats open in Beijing. Advisor to the Foreign Ministry Fu Hao leads the Chinese delegation and Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima leads the Japanese group. The consultations which have been an annual occurrence since 1980 center around matters of bilateral relations, exchange of views on international issues of mutual concern, and a briefing by the Chinese on the Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministerial talks.	P	FBIS (China) 22 Mar 83	2992
03/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. Hyogo Prefecture and China's Guangdong Province sign a friendship cooperation agreement to promote economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Guangdong is the fifth foreign province with which Hyogo has so far had friendship cooperation agreements. Hyogo Governor Tokitada Sakai and Guangdong Province Chief Liu Tianfu attend a signing ceremony which is held in Kobe, Japan.	C	FBIS (AP) 25 Mar 83	2665
03/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian meets with Japanese diplomats at the conclusion of two days of consultations between senior diplomats of the two countries. Wu expresses his "satisfaction over the positive results" achieved at the talks which have been an annual event for four years.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Mar 83	2994
03/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. Leading officials from China's Guangdong Province and Japan's Hyogo Prefecture sign an agreement in Kobe, Japan to establish comprehensive exchanges in all field between the two sides. The Chinese	C	FBIS (China) 24 Mar 83	2995

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	delegation is led by Guangdong Governor Liu Tianfu and the Japanese group is led by Hyogo Prefecture Governor Toki Tada Sakai.			
03/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. China announces that it will lower the price of its Daqing crude oil by US\$5 to US\$28.70 a barrel, retroactive to 10 February. The China National Chemicals Import and Export Corp. will supply 8-million tons of Daqing crude oil to Japan for 1983. Japan has the option to purchase an additional 300,000 tons on a spot basis.	E	FBIS (China)	25 Mar 83 2997
03/23/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan Defense Minister, Arai says at a Lower House Audit Committee that Soviet forces in the northern territories are equivalent to one-division (10,000 troops), including Border Guards of 3,000 troops. For the first time Arai makes clear the disposition of the troops on the four islands. He claims that additional billets were built and the runway was improved on Etorofu in the past year or two. As a result, 11 MiG-21s were deployed on the island in December 1983. Arai also claims that the building of billets on Kunashiri Island is presently underway and some Soviet ground troops are also on Shikotan Island.	M	DSJP (Tokyo)	24 Mar 83 2801
03/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. Nippon Electric Glass Co. and Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd. say they will export a sheet glass manufacturing plant and reproduction know-how to the Soviet Union for \$1.75 million. The plant designed to produce 7 square meters a day of thin sheet glass for liquid crystal display units for digital watches, will be built in Saratov, 800 km southeast of Moscow. It will be put into cooperation in November 1984. The companies said that the production know-how agreement will extend for 10 years.	E	FBIS (AP)	25 Mar 83 2666
03/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe says that Japan will repeat its request to the Soviet Union for a visit to Tokyo by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to resume regular bilateral consultations. Abe tells a Diet committee session that if such consultations can be resumed he will propose scrapping a Soviet plan to shift SS-20 medium range missiles deployed in Europe to the Far East. He says he will also ask the Soviet Union to reduce or totally withdraw missiles already deployed in the Far East. Japan feels an increased threat from the USSR because of the SS-20s already deployed in the Far East, Abe says.	MP	FBIS (AP)	24 Mar 83 2668
03/24/83	JAPAN/PRC. Asian Wall Street Journal article says China has cut the price of its Daqing crude oil by \$5.00 a barrel because of pressure from two Japanese importing agencies who demanded the price cut during negotiations with the Chinese. Under an agreement signed in Peking, China will supply 8 million tons of Daqing crude to Japan during 1983 at \$28.70 a barrel. The Japanese companies demanded that China cut the price of Daqing crude by at least \$5.00 dollars a barrel because of recent price cuts by OPEC.	E	Asian Wall Street Journal. (Hong Kong)	24 Mar 83 2669

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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03/24/83	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Kyodo reports that during the annual consultations of senior Chinese and Japanese diplomats the Chinese expressed "strong dissatisfaction" with United States policy toward China. According to Toshijiro Nakajima, Japan's deputy foreign minister who headed the Japanese delegation to the consultations, the Chinese perceive confusing signals coming from Washington over Taiwan. The Japanese diplomat also said he had the impression that Sino-Soviet normalization talks will become a marathon negotiation and there will not be a dramatic change in Beijing-Moscow relations.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Mar 83	2998
03/25/83	JAPAN/PRC. A protocol establishing friendly ties between China's Hunan Province and Japan's Shiga Prefecture is signed in Otsu City, the capital of Shiga. The Hunan delegation is led by Hunan Provincial Governor Sun Guozhi and the Japanese group is headed by Governor of Shiga Prefecture Masayoshi Takemura.	C	FBIS (China) 30 Mar 83	3004
03/29/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. A Korea Herald report says that the Japan Federation of Bar Lawyers is representing the interests of 3,563 ethnic Koreans on Soviet-controlled Sakhalin Island. According to the article there are 60,000 ethnic Koreans on Sakhalin and it is known that 3,563 Koreans there want to repatriate to South Korea. The Soviet Union has not allowed the repatriation of Koreans to South Korea. In February, the Japan Federation of Bar Associates wrote to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar asking for UN assistance on this matter.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Mar 83	2950
04/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. KYODO NEWS AGENCY reports that the Soviet Union has sought Japanese entry visas in mid-March for a planned visit to Japan by a railway electrification mission. Moscow showed interest in sending such a team to Japan when the business mission led Shigeo Nagano visited the USSR recently. The Soviets are high interested in Japan's high-speed mass transport system like the "Shinkansen" bullet train service, the computer-controlled train operation system, and the future ultra-high speed railway technology like the linear motor transport system. Foreign Ministry sources say that since such technologies are liable to be converted into military purposes, it is highly doubtful that the government would agree to issue visas to the Soviet for such a mission.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 83	2670
04/03/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone calls the Soviet charge that US nuclear arms are stored in Japan as far-fetched. Nakasone in Kitakyushu on a stumping tour adds that "no nuclear arms exist in Okinawa or any other part of Japan." He also says that it would be outrageous for the Soviets to bring more SS-20 missiles to Asia and calls on the US to not allow the transfer of SS-20 missiles from Europe to Asia.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Apr 83	2868

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/03/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe describes as absurd Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's statement that there exists a large nuclear arms base in Okinawa. Abe tells reporters that no US nuclear arms are deployed in Japan under Japan's three nonnuclear principles. He says Gromyko makes the statement as an excuse to strengthen the Soviet medium-range nuclear forces in the Far East. Gromyko had told a news conference in Moscow on 2 April that the Soviet Union had the right to relocate SS-20 missiles from targets in Europe to Asia because his country was encircled by nuclear bases, including one in Okinawa.	M	FBIS (AP) 3 Apr 83	2802
04/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan officially protests to the Soviet Union for its "groundless" allegation that nuclear weapons are deployed in Okinawa. The protest is conveyed by the Japanese ambassador to Moscow Masato Takashima to Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov in a meeting held at the Kremlin. Takashima is allowed to meet with the Soviet premier for the first time since he was assigned to Moscow in April 1982. During the 50-minute meeting Takashima expresses a deep regret over the allegation made by Deputy Premier Gromyko that nuclear weapons had been demounted onto Okinawa. Gromyko used this allegation to justify planned redeployment of SS-20 missiles from Europe to Siberia.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Apr 83	2869
04/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone denies a Soviet charge that Japan is a base for nuclear weapons and launching systems. He says in part: "There are no nuclear weapons or bases in Okinawa or any other part of Japan." Nakasone is commenting on remarks made on 2 April by FM Gromyko who said: "Japan and the waters surrounding Japan are stuffed with nuclear weapons and corresponding launch systems. The island of Okinawa is a huge base of nuclear weapons." Nakasone pledges that Japan has firmly maintained its policy of not allowing the production or presence of nuclear weapons on its land or in its territorial waters including the banning of US ships from carrying nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.	M	New York Times 4 Apr 83	2671
04/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan officially protests to the Soviet Union for its "groundless" allegation that nuclear weapons are deployed in Okinawa. The protest is conveyed by the Ambassador to Moscow Masua Takashima to the Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov in a meeting held at the Kremlin. During the meeting, Takashima expresses deep regret over the allegation made by FM Gromyko that Japan had allowed nuclear weapons onto Okinawa and Moscow must respond by planning to redeploy SS-20 medium range missiles from Europe to East Asia. He also tells the Soviet Premier that the Japanese people's distrust in the Soviet Union was attributable to the fact that it would not recognize the existence of the unsolved territorial problems between the two nations.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Apr 83	2672

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/04/83	JAPAN/PRC. Vice Premier Yao Yilin meets with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe after arriving in Tokyo for a two-week visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government and the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade. Their talks center around economic and technical cooperation. Vice Premier Yao tells a group of over 300 people attending a reception that China's opening to the outside world and developing a economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of self-reliance is China's set policy in her modernization drive.	E	FBIS (China) 5 Apr 83	3186
04/05/83	JAPAN/PRC. Vice Premier Wan Li meets with an eight-member delegation from the Japanese economic newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun led by its director Ko Morita. Wan tells his Japanese guests that prospects are broad for cooperation in the development of energy resources, building of major communications facilities and cooperation in other economic and technical fields.	P E	FBIS (China) 6 Apr 83	3188
04/05/83	JAPAN/PRC. In an interview with Nihon Keizai Shimbun Vice Premier Wan Li in Japan says he hopes China will get more than \$1.5 billion in credit from Japan next year.	P E	FBIS (China) 8 Apr 83	3189
04/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone tells visiting Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin that his country is ready to extend a second package of yen credit to help with China's sixth five-year plan.	P E	FBIS (China) 11 Apr 83	3191
04/08/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government protests a recent decision by the USSR to reinforce its nuclear defenses in Siberia to counter the alleged presence of US nuclear weapons in South Korea and Japan. The Soviet decision follows a recent statement by FM Andrei Gromyko that "the USSR is surrounded by a belt of American military bases in Asia. Japan and the neighboring waters are dotted with nuclear weapons and vessels so armed. Okinawa is an enormous nuclear arsenal." In the wake of the Soviet announcement, top Japanese officials, including PM Nakasone, lose no time in refuting Moscow's allegations. These officials point out that there are no nuclear weapons stored either in Japan or in Okinawa and that it is "unacceptable" for the USSR to transfer some of its SS-20 missiles from the European theater to the Far East.	MP E	Le Monde (Paris) 9 Apr 83	2518
04/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. Negotiations have fallen through on the price of Chinese metallurgical coal, with Chinese officials and Japanese steelmakers remaining far apart over the margin of price cuts. Chinese officials offered to accept a price cut of up to \$9.55 per ton for this year's shipments, while the Japanese demanded \$12.00-14.00 cuts. the margins of reduction already accepted by American, South African and Brazilian shippers. In the absence of an accord, payments for the Chinese shipment	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Apr 83	2803

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.

will be made at the provisional price agreed to during the Beijing talks which were held in February of \$47.75 per ton--\$14.00 lower than in 1982. As provided for under a long-term Japan-China trade agreement, Japanese steel manufacturers are committed to taking shipment of 2 million tons of coking coal from the China National Coal Export Corporation during 1983.				
04/09/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan has deported a Chinese interpreter because the US rejected her plea for political asylum. Japan never accepts defectors, but the government usually allows them to be received by a third country. The interpreter arrived in Japan in February with a Chinese economic mission and asked for asylum at the US Embassy on 15 March. The report of the attempted defection comes two days after China suspended official cultural and sports exchanges with the US, in retaliation for Washington's granting of political asylum to China's leading female tennis player, Hu Na.	C	New York Times 10 Apr 83	2793
04/09/83	JAPAN/PRC. China is urging Japanese oil developers to bring Bohai Bay oil fields into commercial production by late 1985, considerably earlier than initially planned. The east Tientsin fields were to come on stream in 1986-87 under the original development plan, but the timetable was recently moved up to the summer of 1986. At the urging of Chinese Petroleum Industry Minister Tang Ke, a Japan-China joint committee meeting will open in Tientsin April 25 to study the possibility of another 6-month advance. Because the Japanese are leaning in favor of the earlier start of production, the committee is likely to give a formal go-ahead when it meets again in October 1983.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Apr 83	2804
04/11/83	JAPAN/USSR. Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa says the Soviet Union is ready to guarantee never to deliver a pre-emptive nuclear strike against Japan if the policy of keeping such weapons away from Japanese territory is continued. Kapitsa also tells his Japanese counterpart Nobuo Matsunaga that such Soviet assurances would be given in a bilateral pact. Claiming that not a single Soviet nuclear missile is trained on Japan, Kapitsa says the Soviet Union will never pose a threat to Japan as long as Japan is not involved in any anti-Soviet military strategy. He makes the remarks during his 70-minute meeting with Matsunaga at the Foreign Ministry. Kapitsa is visiting Tokyo to attend a two-day working-level meeting with Japanese officials. Matsunaga responds that it is an obligation on the part of the nuclear-armed countries to pledge the non-use of nuclear weapons and that such assurances should not be made on a conditional basis. Matsunaga tells Kapitsa that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's recent statement that the Soviet Union has the right to transfer its SS-20 missiles from Europe to Siberia to counter US nuclear arms allegedly deployed in Okinawa has raised grave concern in Japan. He then calls on the Soviets to scrap the ideal of transferring SS-20 nuclear missiles to Siberia which he says is totally unacceptable to Japan. He	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Apr 83	2870

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	also calls for improved Japan-Soviet relations within the framework of better East-West relations.			
04/11/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone tells the Foreign Ministry to repeatedly complain to the Soviet Union about Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Grromyko's remark on 2 April that there are US nuclear weapons bases on Okinawa. Nakasone gives this instruction prior to Japan-Soviet working-level talks which will open in Tokyo on 12 April. Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, will represent the Soviet Union at the talks. Nakasone also orders FM officials to press their protest against the Soviet's government plan to transfer part of its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to Siberia.	P	FRBS (AP) 11 Apr 83	2805
04/12/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials says that Japanese and Soviet officials fail to narrow gaps in their perceptions of Soviet nuclear missiles and the Japanese military buildup on the first day of their two-day working-level talks in Tokyo. The Japanese diplomats call on their Soviet counterparts to scrap the idea of trans ferring SS-20 missiles from Europe to Soviet Asia and to eliminate all intermediate missiles already deployed in Asia. Japanese officials reject as "totally unfounded" Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Grromyko's statement that his country has the right to transfer SS-20s from Europe to the Soviet Far East to counter US nuclear arms allegedly deployed in Japan. At the meeting Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa says the Soviet Union wants what he calls a genuine zero option in its talks with the United States on nuclear missiles which would include the elimination of all nuclear weapons. He then proposes that Japan and the Soviet Union take mutual security measures and says his country is prepared to conclude an agreement in which the Soviet Union would guarantee not to use nuclear weapons against Japan if it continues its nuclear-free policy. Kapitsa reportedly suggests such a pact could provide for basic bilateral relations such as peaceful coexistence and good neighborly relations between the two countries.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Apr 83	2871
04/12/83	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, on his tour of the Far East, holds talks in Tokyo with his Japanese counterpart, Toshijero Nakajima. The discussions cover the issue of nuclear armaments and various bilateral matters that mar the smooth course of Japanese-Soviet relations. Kapitsa reportedly proposes an accord under which Moscow would "guarantee" the non-use of its nuclear weapons against Japan, if Tokyo for its part would continue its policy of renouncing the possession of nuclear armaments or their placement on Japanese soil. Kapitsa's offer is rejected by Japan which reiterates its anti-nuclear policy and affirms that its non-militaristic posture should be matched by "concrete disarmament measures by the Soviet side." Kapitsa then warns Japan not to reinforce its military capabilities with the intent of participating in the American strategic consensus in the Pacific. He further warns that Japanese	P	Le Monde (Paris) 14 Apr 83	2515

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	disregard of the Soviet admonition would lead to countermeasures by Moscow.			
	In other developments, the Soviet diplomat announces that the USSR is opposed to any "reciprocal recognition" of the two Koreas.			
04/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan tells the Soviet Union at their Foreign Ministry meeting held in Tokyo that three conditions must be met to promote close relations between the two countries: the two countries must develop bilateral ties based on their 1973 agreement on the handling of pending issues, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido, and a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to resume discussions on a peace treaty. Both sides were unable to narrow the gap in their perceptions of Soviet nuclear missiles and other key issues that stand in the way of developing close relations, but they agreed the talks were useful. The Japanese delegation argued that stable relations are needed between the two countries to facilitate long-range economic cooperation and indicated that there was a consensus among the Japanese people that political issues must not be separated from economic matters.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Apr 83	2824
04/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union and Japan conclude deputy foreign minister talks with no apparent progress on the key issues of the Northern Territories and the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East. The Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Toshihiro Nakajima rejects two Soviet-proposed agreements, one for friendship and good neighborly relations and the other for long-term economic cooperation. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa says that atmosphere of relations between the two countries is not appropriate for a trip to Japan by Foreign Minister Gromyko.	P	FBIS (China) 15 Apr 83	3194
04/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe suggests studying a system for keeping state secrets in connection with testimony by Stanislav Levchenko, former KGB spy, on a KGB spy ring in Tokyo. Abe fails to make clear whether the government is able to accuse government officials allegedly involved in the spy ring of violations of the Government Officials Act.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Apr 83	2806
04/14/83	JAPAN/USSR. According to KYODO News Agency, former Soviet spy, Stanislav Levchenko, revelations that 26 prominent Japanese were secret Soviet agents has sent shock waves through Japan's political world. Especially traumatized were the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party whose leading members were mentioned in the list. Among the agents listed by Levchenko are former Conservative Cabinet Minister Hirohiko Ishida, former Chairman Seiichi Katsumata, and Shigeru Ito, incumbent member of the House of Representatives. Makoto Tanabe, acting Secretary General of the JSP, tells reporters the party will study legal steps against Levchenko. He says no party members were found to have any contact with the former Soviet spy. JSP sources say that the party suspects Levchenko's testimony was worked	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Apr 83	2807

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	out by the CIA and Japanese conservative forces. Foreign Ministry sources say the ministry has already begun investigations to see whether any ministry staff was involved in the spy case. The sources also say the ministry has begun reviewing its rules and regulations for control of classified documents.			
04/14/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union lodges a verbal complaint with Japan against what it calls an anti-Soviet campaign in the Japanese press. Nikolay Solov'yev, Director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Second Asian Eastern Affairs Division, files the protest in Moscow with Minister Hisashi Owada of the Japanese Embassy. Referring to the mounting press reports on the testimony for former Soviet spy Stanislav Levchenko, who defected to the US in 1979, Solov'yev expresses regret over the anti-Soviet campaign, according to the sources. Owada rebuts the complaint, saying that Japanese newspapers enjoy freedom of the press and the government has nothing to do with the press.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Apr 83	2808
04/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Liberal Democratic Party will make a full probe into former Soviet spy Stanislav Levchenko's revelations which listed 26 prominent Japanese as secret Soviet agents or collaborators, the ruling party announces. The decision came at a meeting of the LDP Executive Council, the top decision-making body of the party. The LDP will have Foreign Ministry officials give briefings on Levchenko's testimony and have party Dietmen question government officials on the issue at Diet committees concerned. The Democratic Socialist Party also decides the same day to call on all parties to cooperate in investigating into the Levchenko allegations in the Diet. The party is expected to demand the establishment of a special Diet committee to investigate the issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 83	2809
04/19/83	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe says that Japan and the US and Western European nations should take joint action in determining economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. He says the US alone should not decide on punitive action against Moscow, such as restrictions on the flow of high technology. Abe's remarks appear to indicate Japan's position calling for unity and cooperative action among Japan, the US, and European nations at this year's summit scheduled for late May in Williamsburg, Virginia.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Apr 83	2810
04/20/83	JAPAN/PRC. Guangming Ribao discusses Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's statement describing Japan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The commentary argues that this statement only stressed that Japan should safeguard its own national territory if it is threatened by external forces. Nakasone is not leading Japan onto the path of militarism according to the article's author.	M	FBIS (China) 27 Apr 83	3209

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union agree on a 1983 ceiling of 42,500 tons for Japan's salmon catches in northwestern Pacific waters, the same as for the previous year. It was also agreed upon that Japan "should pay yen 4.25 billion (\$17.9 million) to the Soviet Union by way of fishery cooperation fees up from the yen 4 billion (\$16.9 million) paid in each of the last two years. The agreement comes at the end of 10-days of negotiations in Moscow between Japanese and Soviet delegations. A protocol will be signed on 22 April confirming the fishery accord.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	2811
04/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union agrees to lower the price for its metallurgical coal supply to Japan, following the lead of suppliers. The Soviet Minerals Export Corporation, Soyuzpromeksprom, accepts an 18.7 percent price cut for hard coking coal shipments to Japanese steelmakers in FY 1983, beginning in April 1983. The agreement concludes negotiations under way in Tokyo since 14 April. The new price is set at \$52.95 a ton, down \$12.00 from the FY 1982. The volume of shipment from the Soviet mine Kuznetsk is to stay unchanged at the FY 1982 level of 1 million tons.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	2812
04/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. Takuji Yamane, one of eight alleged Japanese spy collaborators named by a former Soviet KGB agent, resigns from his post as managing editor of the Tokyo-based Sankei Shimbun. In a statement released following his resigned Yamane insists he never passed any confidential material to Levchenko and he never betrayed Japan. However, he said he had no material evidence to prove his innocence. In related development, a senior Foreign Ministry official expressed doubt about former KGB Maj. Stanislav Levchenko's allegations that a Japanese diplomat code-named "Nazari" passed top secret diplomatic cables to Moscow. In addition to "Nazari" and 17 other code-named Japanese, the former Soviet spy who defected to the US in 1979, also named eight Japanese including Yamane who he said cooperated with him while he was stationed in Japan under cover as a journalist for the Soviet news magazine New Times.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Apr 83	2813
04/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. YM Abe says an investigation will be launched into the allegation by former Soviet spy Stanislav Levchenko concerning the existence of another KGB collaborator within his ministry. Abe replies to an opposition question at a lower house Foreign Affairs Committee session about a newspaper report which quoted Levchenko as having alleged that the KGB had a second agent, code named "Rengo" in the Foreign Ministry. The fresh allegation by the former Soviet spy followed the disclosure early this month that a Foreign Ministry official, identified under the code name of "Nazari" had served as matter. Now that such an allegation was made, we must investigate it to clarify the truth."	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Apr 83	2852
04/27/83	JAPAN/PRC. Jingji Ribao (Economic Daily) Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin says that Japan will provide China with US\$2 billion in loans for	E	FBIS (China) 29 Apr 83	3212

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/28/83	developing transport and telecommunications. The projects covered by the new loans include: work at the harbors of Qinghuangdao, Lianyungang and Qingdao; electrification of the railway from Chengzhou, Henan to Baoji, Shaanxi; double track-laying on the Beijing-Guangzhou railway; a hydroelectric power station at Tianshengqiao; and updating telephone systems in Shanghai, Tianjin, and Guangzhou.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 May 83	3097
04/28/83	JAPAN/PRC. PRC Vice-Premier Yao Yilin announces that Japan will provide China with \$2 billion or more in loans for developing transport and telecommunications and that the two nations will sign bilateral agreements on tax exemption and investment protection in the fall of 1983.	E	FBIS (China) 28 Apr 83	3210
04/28/83	JAPAN/PRC. Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakuruchi meets separately with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang. Sakuruchi also held talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Discussions centered around both matters of mutual interest and a wide range of international issues.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Apr 83	3210
04/29/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Korea Herald reports that the Japanese Defense Agency is strengthening its military presence on Tsushima Island, strategically located between Korea and Japan, by stationing its ground, naval and air force troops there. It has also established an around-the-clock surveillance system to monitor Soviet warships passing through the Japanese straits. Japanese newspaper reported on 27 April that the Japan Defense Agency briefed reporters that 280 members of the Ground Self-Defense Force, 240 members of the Maritime Self Defense Force, and 200 members of the Air Self Defense Force have been posted on the island since last January.	M	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Apr 83	2853
05/01/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. According to American sources, the USSR is constructing two or three new sites for SS-20 missiles in Central Asia, where 108 of these missiles are already in place and aimed at Japan, China and South Korea.	M	Air & Cosmos (Paris) 7 May 83	3100
05/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. Mitsui and Co., Japan's leading general trading house, has concluded an agreement with the USSR to import directly 100 kilograms of gold, worth about \$1.3 million, in an effort to help redress the bilateral trade imbalance.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 May 83	3108
05/04/83	JAPAN/USSR. Mitsui Co., Japan's leading general trading house, has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union to directly import 100 kilograms of gold worth about \$1.3 million in an effort to improve the bilateral trade imbalance. The direct purchase of gold from Moscow will be the first for Mitsui which used to import Russian gold on spot contracts through dealers in London and other European gold markets. Mitsui wants to	E	FBIS (AP) 4 May 83	3854

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/06/83	conclude a long-term gold import agreement with the Soviets in the future if they so desire. Japan's gold imports from the Soviet Union were estimated at some 32.3 tons in 1981 and 2.5 tons in 1980.	P	DSJP (US Embassy, Tokyo) 12 May 83	2481
05/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. A spokesman for Japan Prime Minister Nakasone releases a statement clarifying the Japanese Government's position concerning the hijacking of a Chinese civil aircraft to South Korea. The statement says that 3 Japanese citizens were on board and that the Japanese Government has determined all 3 are safe. The Japanese Government accepted a message in Beijing on the evening of 5 May and transmitted the message to Seoul, as requested by the Chinese Government. The statement says that beyond this action the Japanese Government will not serve as an intermediary between the PRC and ROK Governments concerning the hijacking incident. The Japanese Government maintains that both the PRC and ROK have signed the Hijacking Prevention Treaty and should settle the incident themselves using this treaty.	M	New York Times 9 May 83	2821
05/09/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government officials express concern over a report from Washington that the Soviet Union is making preparations that could lead to a virtual doubling of its SS-20 medium range missiles targeted on Asia. A Foreign Ministry official says, "If it is true that the Soviets are getting ready to double the number it is troubling and deeply regrettable. In recent months, the Japanese Government has repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to dismantle its SS-20 missiles aimed at Far East Asian targets. The most recent official request came in February when a Soviet delegation visited Tokyo. In addition, several formal appeals have been made in Moscow by Masuo Takashima, the ambassador to the Soviet Union.	M	FBIS (AP) 9 May 83	2855
05/09/83	JAPAN/FM Abe implicitly urges the US to exercise self-restraint over the matter of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union so that a schism will not emerge among Western allies. Addressing a ministerial conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Abe reiterates his government's basic policy of not treating political and economic matters separately in dealing with East-West economic relations. But he says that difficulties arise when attempting to determine which matters are economic and which could affect the security of the Western countries. Abe's aides say later that while the Foreign Minister did not mention the US in his speech, he had in mind the gaps that surfaced last year between the Reagan Administration on the one hand and Japan and some Western countries on the other over the realities of economic interchanges.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 May 83	3114
05/09/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China have agreed to step up bilateral cooperation in their development of nuclear power. This cooperation will center on a Chinese project to build a 300,000 kilowatt nuclear power plant at Qinshan,	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 May 83	123

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/10/83	Zhejiang Province. The Qinshan plant will have a pressurized water reactor and pre-stressed concrete container similar to those in Japanese facilities.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 May 83	3115
05/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. During a press conference in Kuala Lumpur, visiting Japanese PM Yasuhiro Nakasone declares that Japan strongly opposes any redeployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe to Asia at the expense of Asian countries. The Japanese leader adds that Tokyo supports the zero option of the United States.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 May 83	2977
05/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union warns that Japan is taking a provocative action against its neighboring country by strengthening military preparedness international sea lanes off its coasts. The warning comes in an editorial issued by the official news agency Tass in reaction to the recent Japanese announcement that a Maritime Self-Defense Force ship was assigned to patrol the Soya Straits off northern Hokkaido to monitor the movements of Soviet warships there. The editorial says that the patrolling which it claims is being conducted in cooperation with the US Navy constituted an infringement of the open seas. Tass adds that Japan should know that its new action in the straits between northern Hokkaido and Sakhalin Island is against its own national interests.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 May 83	3116
05/11/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese MSDF vessels will begin patrolling the Soya (La Perouse) Straits between Hokkaido and the Soviet island of Sakhalin effective immediately. The purpose of the patrol will be to collect basic data needed for a possible future blockade of the straits around Japan, to confine Soviet shipping to the landlocked Sea of Japan in case of emergency. MSDF vessels already have been assigned around the clock to patrol the other two straits that permit access to the Sea of Japan. Surveillance of the Soya Straits in the past had been restricted to air and ground observation from Wakkanai, Hokkaido.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 May 83	3116
05/13/83	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese fishing boat caught while operating in an off-limits zone in Soviet waters off the Kurile Islands has had its fishing permit confiscated. This is the first time a Japanese fishing boat has been deprived of its fishing permit issued in accordance with the tentative Japan-Soviet fishery agreement. The fishery agency was notified by the Soviet authorities via the Foreign Ministry that the No. 53 Koyo Maru, a 64-ton long-liner owned by Koji Iwasaki of Nemuro, was caught by a Soviet patrol ship on 23 February 1983 while operating in an off-limits zone in Soviet waters of Hormoshiro Island in the Kuriles. After the permit was confiscated, the boat was released. However, even after Iwasaki paid a fine of yen 3.3 million (\$17,700) to the Soviet authorities, the fishing permit was not returned.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 May 83	2856

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Former Soviet KGB agent Stanislav Levchenko refuses to go to Tokyo to speak on his alleged espionage activities in Japan. Levchenko meets with a visiting Japanese parliamentary delegation in Washington, D.C. and tells them of his decision not to return to Japan. The legislators are sent to Washington to get a firsthand report from the Soviet defector on his allegation that he had about 100 Japanese acting as agents during his stay in Tokyo as a KGB agent. The Socialist member of the delegation does not take part in the meeting with Levchenko on the basis of his party's contention that the Russian's allegations were not credible. Levchenko tells the Japanese parliamentary delegation that he had earlier made public information on his activities in Japan so that the Japanese people would become aware of what the KGB does. He says he wants to correct the sensation that his remarks have created in Japan by identifying politicians who he claimed supplied information to the Soviet spy organization. The politicians included Hirohide Ishida, former Labor Minister and Seiichi Katsumata, former chairman of the Socialist Party.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 May 83	2978
05/16/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR reach agreement on seaweed-gathering in waters around Soviet-held Kaigara Island off Hokkaido. Under the agreement, the USSR has permitted Japan to increase the number of seaweed-gathering boats from 45 to 375 vessels.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 16 May 83	3119
05/19/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Jiji Press (Tokyo) reports that the ROK and PRC have agreed to use the services of the Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., the Japanese international telecommunications monopoly, to communicate via telex in case of future hijackings, mishaps involving fishing vessels, or other emergencies. On the same day this report is published in Japan the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs denies the described telex circuit has been agreed to.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 20 May 83	2879
05/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. Former Soviet KGB agent Stanislav A. Levchenko says the KGB gave Socialist Dietman Shigeru Ito about yen 10 million as election campaign funds. Levchenko makes the remark when he meets with a group of Japanese parliamentarians in Washington. He is quoted as saying the KGB authorized his request for financial help to Ito who he said required about yen 150 million as campaign funds. Levchenko tells the Japanese Diet mission he saw classified KGB documents showing around yen 10 million went to Ito. Ito categorically denies the remarks, terming them totally groundless. "I have never met Levchenko," Ito says.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 May 83	2857
05/23/83	JAPAN/PRC. China concludes an agreement with Japan for loans of almost US\$1 billion. The loans are to be used for construction of two berths designed for 50,000-ton class vessels as a coal wharf in Qinghuangdao harbor, a 300-km electrified double-track railway between Beijing and	E	FBIS (China) 24 May 83	3231

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/24/83	Qinghuangdao, a 100,000-ton class berth and a coal harbor for berthing 25,000-ton class vessels at Shijiu harbor, a 300-km railway line between Yanzhou and Shijiusuo, Shandong, and for the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 May 83	2825
05/24/83	JAPAN/USSR. Negotiations for Japanese seamless steel pipe shipments to the Soviet Union have fallen through, with Japanese steel companies refusing to lower their prices. The negotiations started in Moscow early last week in response to a Soviet inquiry for 15,000 tons to 16,000 tons seamless pipes for shipment during July-September. It remains to be seen whether the Soviets are considering resuming the talks in the near future.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 May 83	2826
05/25/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese government agencies will start reviewing Japan's restrictions banning shipments of high-tech products to the Soviet Union and East bloc nations next week, soon after the Williamsburg summit, sources close to the Government say. An agreement to this effect is reached at a meeting of ranking officials of the ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Industry and the Science and Technology Agency held on the eve of the PM Nakasone's departure for the US to attend the summit. The steps were to be taken in view of growing concerns expressed by the US and West European nations over increasing exports of Japan's high-technology products to the Soviet Union as they fear these products might help the Soviet Union improve its defense capability. The US and other Western nations have been urging the Japanese Government to pay more attention to the growing shipment of Japanese products applying advanced technologies because exports of these products might pave the way for further transferring of western advance technologies to East bloc countries. US authorities have urged Japan to be prudent in exporting products like robots, electronic engineering equipment, and products using new raw materials like titanium, which might be easily employed for improving Soviet defenses.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 May 83	2827
05/25/83	JAPAN/PRC. Officials of the Chinese Tianjin Automobile Corp. are now visiting Japan to start negotiations with both Suzuki Motor Co. and Daihatsu Motor Co. on licensed production of small trucks, officials of the two firms confirm. The Chinese officials are interested in purchasing the 550-cc "Carry" trucks made by Suzuki Motors and will visit the Daihatsu Motor Co. later to view the 550-cc "Hijet" trucks. The Tianjin Auto Corp. is planning to start licensed production of some 20,000 small trucks a year.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 May 83	2828
05/27/83	JAPAN/USSR. Three Molotov cocktails are thrown by a young man into the Soviet Consulate General in Toyonaka City, Osaka, but no casualties are reported. The Molotov cocktails hit a wall of the building and burst into flame, but quickly go out. A man, who wore a white cloth across his face,	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 83	2829

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	flees on foot, police say. Police suspect the man, believed to be in his early 20s, is a member of a rightist group.			
05/30/83	JAPAN/USSR. The official Soviet news agency Tass warns Japan that Moscow would take additional measures to counter US nuclear weapons based near Soviet borders. "The Soviet Union cannot ignore efforts to turn Japan into Asia's largest spring board for carrying out all kinds of Reagan's delirious military concepts . . . Any further buildup of military power, the deployment of US nuclear weapons near Soviet borders will make it necessary for the Soviet Union to take additional countermeasures." Tass also says Tokyo is preparing a provocative move against the Soviet Union in instructing the head of its defense agency, Kazuo Tanikawa, to carry out an inspection of the four Kurile islands which Tass says belongs to the Soviet Union. The warning is the largest in a series of sharp attacks on Japan by the Soviet media. It comes after a similar toughly-worded Tass statement last week which says Moscow would retaliate against deployment of US medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Jun 83	2847
05/31/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that exploration efforts by Japan-China Oil Development Corp. have led to the successful test production of 4,400 barrels of crude oil daily from the sixth well it sank in the Gulf of Bohai, the second largest after the 7,000 barrels that were obtained from the first well. The well also produces 74,000 cu. m. of gas daily. Both Japan and China are preparing for the commercial operation a year before the original schedule in 1986-87.	E	Asian Res Bulletin (Singapore), 31 May 83	2829
05/31/83	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR claims a total of 170 Japanese fishing vessels have been found operating in a no-fishing zone in the northern Pacific since the salmon fishing season, began on 1 May. The ships are in violation of a Japan-Soviet agreement, according to Soviet reports received by the Japanese Fishery Agency. To substantiate its reports, Moscow will shortly provide the agency with serial photographs. The number of Japanese fishing boats allegedly violating the fishing agreement between the two countries is the largest ever. The Japanese Fishery Agency received Soviet reports twice in May. The first report received 17 May claimed 130 Japanese fishing boats operated in the no-fishing zone between 10-12 May. The second report received 24 May said 40 Japanese vessels were found operating in the zone between 19-21 May. In response to a strong Soviet protest made through the agency, Japanese fishing associations have called on all Japanese fishing boats engaged in salmon fishing to return to port by 5 June. The agency intends to question the crews of such boats to ascertain whether or not the Soviet allegations are true. A total of 709 Japanese fishing boats have been operating in the northern Pacific.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Jun 83	2848

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/01/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Fishery Agency says that Soviet authorities have protested that some 170 out of 209 Japanese fishing boats currently engaged in salmon catching operations in the northern sea have been found to be violating guidelines imposed by Japanese and Russian fisheries authorities. Akira Matsuura, Director-General of the Fishery Agency of the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, reveals this when speaking to the press. He says that the Soviet agency had notified him that it would soon send the Tokyo government photographs of the Japanese boats infringing the restrictions to prove its case. Mitsuura told the press that this is the first time such a large number of Japanese fishing boats have been reported to have committed irregularities while engaged in salmon fishing operations.	EP	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 83	2830
06/03/83	JAPAN/PRC. Nippon Steel Corporation says Japan's "big six" steelmakers have jointly won a Chinese order for 1.4 million metric tons of general carbon steel products for shipment in the latter half of 1983. Nippon says that China would probably order about 1 million tons more to bring the total shipments in the later half of the year to about 2.5 million tons. This would mean total Chinese orders for 1983 would be 5.8 million tons, about double the 2.87 million tons shipped in 1982. The existing annual high of 4.76 million tons was set in 1977.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 83	2831
06/04/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone says that the USSR Government has told the Japanese Government that it does not consider the issue of repatriation of Koreans on Soviet-controlled Sakhalin to be negotiable between the two nations. According to a Korea Herald report, 438 ethnic Koreans have applied to the Japanese Government for entry permits since 1975, but only 3 have been allowed by the USSR to travel to Japan. The Korea Herald indicates that 392 of the 438 wanted to travel to South Korea via Japan. Nakasone mentions that the Japanese Government has made numerous attempts in recent years to promote the repatriation of those ethnic Koreans on Sakhalin who desire to leave the island.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 7 Jun 83	2952
06/05/83	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo say that the Japanese Government is seeking to mend its strained relations with the USSR. To accomplish this, Japanese officials are planning to offer a resumption of working level negotiations with the Soviets on such matters as double taxation, a long-term fisheries agreement and the promotion of film festivals in the USSR and Japan. The sources also suggest that the Soviet Union has sounded out the Japanese Government on the possibility of holding high-level bilateral talks to discuss the situation in Asia. Tokyo reported intends to respond positively to this latest Soviet proposal. In spite of an apparent slight thaw in relations between Moscow and Tokyo, however, Japan continues to urge the USSR to return the Southern Kurile Islands of Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri and the Habomai Islets to Japanese sovereignty.	P	Statesman (Calcutta) 7 Jun 83	3152

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/08/83	JAPAN/USSR. Japan decides to send a ranking Foreign Ministry official to Moscow in July to begin a series of talks with the Kremlin on medium-range SS-20 Soviet missiles deployed in the Far East. Japanese Government sources say Shozo Kadota, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Bureau, will confer with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and Vladimir Petrovskiy, Director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Bureau, on nuclear disarmament.	M	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 83	2832
06/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Foreign Ministry says Japan agrees to extend yen 69 billion (\$287 million) in official credits to China in FY 1983. The agreement comes at a one-day working-level meeting on Japan-China economic cooperation held at the Foreign Ministry. The credits consist of yen 49.9 billion (\$207 million) low-interest yen loans for three industrial projects--construction of the Shijiusuo Port, railway construction between Yanzhou and Shijiusuo, and railway expansion between Beijing and Qinhuangdao and yen 19.9 billion (79.5 million) in commodity loans. The total figure was up yen 4 billion (\$16.6 million) from the previous year. Japan started extension of official credits to China in 1979 and has provided a total of yen 300 billion (\$1.25 billion) so far, including the fiscal 1983 allocation.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Jun 83	2833
06/08/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to extend to China yen 69 billion in official development assistance, including yen 19.1 billion worth of aid as the final portion of the Japanese aid package totaling yen 300 billion pledged to China for fiscal years 1979-83. The yen 69 billion in low-interest loans will be used to finance three major construction projects, a railway, port facilities and the expansion of a railway between Beijing and Qinhuangdao in Hebei Province. The yen loans will carry an annual interest of 3 percent and will be repaid over a period of 30 years with an initial grace period of 10 years. The agreement comes during a bilateral working-level meeting held in Tokyo. During the meeting the two sides also exchange opinions on the second package of Japanese aid to be extended to China over a five-year period starting in FY 1984. The second package of aid for six socio-economic development projects in China is expected to total some \$30 billion.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Jun 83	2872
06/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Fishery Agency starts a full-scale probe into reported illegal operations by Japanese salmon fishermen in the north Pacific by using decoy boats to distract Soviet supervisors. The agency's probe so far shows a National Federation of Japanese Salmon Fishermen admits the illegal operations and plans to send decoy boats or "q-boats" to the north Pacific by the middle of June to shield their illegal operations. The Agency plans to summon Yukio Kanazawa, Managing Director of the Federation of Japan Salmon Fisheries Cooperative Associations to ask him to give up the plan to send decoy boats. The Agency is also studying strict administrative punishment for the nation's salmon fishing.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 83	2834

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/10/83	JAPAN/USSR. A US expert on Soviet affairs says that the Soviet Union is using SS-20 theater nuclear warheads stationed in the Far East to achieve one of its main political objectives toward Japan--to discourage Japan defense effort. William Jackson, Professor of Political Science at Miami University in Ohio, tells a lecture at the Tokyo-American Center in Tokyo that the present situation is comparable to the Soviet efforts in the 1950s to discourage West Germany's rearmament. He says that it is his guess that the Soviet Union hopes to use the SS-20s as a means to pressure political powers in the region like Japan and the US to sit at a regional conference in order to obtain the withdrawal of US armed forces.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Jun 83	2849
06/12/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that the proposed air route through the South Korea flight information region between Tokyo and Shanghai will become operational on 4 August. China, Japan, and Korea are in the final stages of working out arrangements for the route. Initially, five airlines are scheduled to fly the route: Japan Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Civil Aviation Administration of China, Pakistan International Airline, and Iran National Airline. Approximately 70 flights a week will operate on the new route.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 12 Jun 83	2953
06/14/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to help modernize outdated industrial plants in China starting in 1983, under a Japan-proposed program. The agreement is reached at the fourth Sino-Japanese high-level consultation on bilateral economic cooperation, which is being held at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Tokyo. At the meeting, Ma Yi, Vice Minister of the State Economic Commission and Chief Chinese delegate, submits a list of 40 plants that China wants to revamp with Japanese help, among them textile and electric-products plants. In response, Kazuo Sugiyama, Administrative Vice Minister of MITI, proposes that China draft plant-by-plant renovation plans, and Japan put forth candidate companies willing to cooperate.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 16 Jun 83	2835
06/14/83	JAPAN/CHINA. Japan agrees to help modernize outdated industrial plants in China starting in FY 1983 under a Japan-proposed reciprocity approach, officials say. The agreement is reached at the 4th Sino-Japanese high-level consultations on bilateral economic cooperation being held at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. At the meeting, Ma Yi, Vice-Minister of the State Economic Commission and Chief Chinese delegate, submits a list of 40 plants China wants to revamp with Japanese help, among them textile and electric products plants. The proposed approach would have China draft plant-by-plant renovation plans and Japan would put forth candidate companies willing to cooperate. Final decisions would be made by	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Jun 83	2836

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/15/83	China after "inspection" of the counterpart Japanese company.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Jun 83	2837
06/15/83	JAPAN/PRC. China requests Japan's cooperation in the operation of an engineering center in Tianjin to improve its management and quality control methods during two days of high-level talks that end on 15 June. The Tianjin corporate management center is scheduled for completion in 1985 and the Chinese are asking Japan to provide both instructors and teaching methods, a Japanese official says. He says the Japanese Government is expected to make a decision on the matter by the end of 1983. The Chinese Government makes the request during the 4th Sino-Japanese high-level meeting at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Japanese private companies have been involved in a total of 34 plant renovations in China since 1981 in the hope the Chinese would eventually purchase their products. A MITI official says the official Japan International Cooperation Agency has assisted China in modernizing 14 old plants. These plants produce glassware, printing equipment, radios and other products.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Jun 83	2837
06/15/83	JAPAN/USSR. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries have received orders from Mashino Import of the Soviet Union for about 100 forklifts, worth about yen 200 million (\$0.8 million). The Soviet Union already buys about 1,000 forklifts annually from Japan from Toyota Motor Corp. and Toyo Umpanki Co. This will be Mitsubishi's first shipment but more orders are expected.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Jun 83	2838
06/16/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says in Sapporo that his government will make efforts to promote dialogue and friendship with the Soviet Union. Nakasone makes the statement at a news conference held in the course of his tour of Hokkaido to support his ruling LDP candidates in the 26 June House of Councillors election. Speaking on his administration's basic stance toward the Soviet Union, Nakasone says his government will make efforts to hold talks constantly with the Soviet Union, to resolve various outstanding issues including fishery matters and the development of Siberian natural gas resources and to promote friendship and dialogue. However, he emphasizes that Japan cannot avoid seeking settlement of the territorial issue, which he described as an important fundamental problem pending between the two neighboring countries. Japan has been calling for the return of four islands off Hokkaido which have been under Soviet control since the end of World War II. Nakasone says Japan will tenaciously negotiate with the Kremlin for the return of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands. Moscow, however, has all along refused to discuss the issue. Asked if he planned to visit the Soviet Union, he says that it is FM Gromyko's turn to visit Tokyo first. The PM says his government will welcome a Gromyko visit. Nakasone says considering his tight political schedule this autumn, he would not visit Moscow in 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Jun 83	2839

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/16/83	JAPAN/PRC. Export deals made between Japan's Hitachi Ltd. and China for supply of electronic telephone exchanges to the PRC have hit a snag because of US Government opposition. The Japanese computer and general electric maker has received orders for five computer-controlled electronic telephone exchange units worth some yen 500 million (\$2.1 million) to be installed in Guangzhou City. The US, as a member of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas denied approval of the export, arguing the equipment might be used for military purposes by the Chinese. Under COCOM rules, no export deal is allowed when a member country opposes. The Japanese Government is now planning to send officials to COCOM next week to persuade the US to approve the export. The MITI officials are expected to press the point that the deals are to be understood as part of economic cooperation between Japan and China, contributing to the streamlining of the Chinese infrastructure.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Jun 83	2840
06/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government announces the expulsion of a Soviet Embassy official who was allegedly involved in an industrial espionage case. Arkhadiy A. Vinogradov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, left for home on 19 June because of a strong protest by the Japanese Foreign Ministry who claimed he was carrying on undesirable activities as a diplomat. Ministry officials claimed that Vinogradov had tried to obtain confidential information on Japan's high technology from an executive of a major computer company in Kanagawa Prefecture, south of Tokyo. B. N. Kakorin, an engineer believed to be a KGB agent was also involved in the case and left Japan in January 1982. Kakorin and Vinogradov had tried to obtain high technology information from the executive, who is yet to be identified, and asked him for confidential materials from his company since 1978.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 83	2841
06/21/83	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union formally protests against Japan's expulsion of a Soviet embassy official in Tokyo for allegedly engaging in industrial espionage. Viktor V. Denisov, Deputy Chief of the Second Far Easter Division of the Soviet Ministry, summons Hisashi Owada, Minister at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to deliver the verbal protest.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 83	2842
06/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. Another Soviet diplomat in Japan, believed by some experts to be a high-ranking Soviet KGB agent, leaves for home together with First Secretary Arkhadiy A. Vinogradov who was expelled from Japan for alleged industrial information espionage. The diplomat is Dmitry A. Pankratov, Science and Technology attaché at the Soviet embassy. Experts say he may be the No. 1 figure in a KGB team for gathering scientific and technological information. Japanese authorities say there is a strong possibility that Pankratov was called home either because of the exposure of Vinogradov's espionage activities or to receive some new instruction from KGB headquarters. A Soviet special team, known as "Line X" is said	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Jun 83	2843

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/22/83	to be made up of about 20 members who gather computer, ceramics, optical fiber and other sophisticated technology information.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 83	2844
06/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says he is not thinking of seeking antisy law at present for Japan. The PM makes the remarks at a press conference in the course of his stumping tour of Shizuoka in support of candidates of his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for the 26 June House of Councillors election. The question of antisy legislation came up in the wake of the government's announcement that it had virtually expelled a Soviet diplomat on suspicion of his involvement in an industrial espionage case. Nakasone says it is regrettable that Japan has been regarded as a paradise for spies, and the latest incident should serve as a lesson to Japan. Nakasone is asked if the latest Japanese Government action against the Soviet Union will further de- terriorate already strained bilateral relations. He indicates that Japan took the step as a legitimate right of the state and expressed confidence that there should be no apprehension about future relations between the two nations. He says Japan hopes to maintain consistent, stable, and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 83	2845
06/22/83	JAPAN/PRC. Japan reacts with guarded optimism to a decision by the US to ease restrictions on high technology exports to China. "It will take a while before effects of the American decision will be felt here," says an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The official foresees no immediate change in Washington's attitude toward technology exports by Japan and other allies to	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 83	2845
06/22/83	JAPAN/PRC. China's Association for International Understanding of China announces it will send observers to the World Conference Against the Hydrogen and Atom Bombs in Japan in August for the first time since 1966.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Jun 83	3217
06/22/83	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official says that an employee of an Hitachi group firm involved in the alleged attempt by Soviet diplomat Arkadii A. Vinogradov to obtain computer-related information seems to have been paid at least yen 500,000 while associating with him. The employee is also suspected of having received money on a few more occasions, the official says. He makes the remarks on the basis of police reports to the ministry. Police sources identify the Japanese firm from which a Soviet diplomat allegedly tried to obtain computer-related information as Hitachi Software Engineering Co., a Hitachi business group member headquartered in Naka Ward, Yokohama.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Jun 83	2979
06/27/83	JAPAN/PRC. The US made a "mistake" in temporarily barring Japan from selling high technology equipment to China, a Japanese government official says. He says that the Tokyo government recently explained details of the	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Jun 83	2850

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	<p>deal to Washington, which subsequently agreed to reverse the earlier phone exchange units to China. "The United States made a mistake and we pointed it out to the U.S. Government," said the official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry following a fact-finding mission. He indicates that a recent US announcement on easing restriction on high technology exports to China had nothing to do with the electronic switchboard deal between China and Hitachi Ltd of Japan. China is now classed in the "V" trading group that includes most countries friendly to the US. "That U.S. action will make it easier for Japan to export high technology products to China" predicted the MITI official, who declined to be identified. The Hitachi deal calls for the installation of five electronic telephone exchange units in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. The US had originally denied approval fearing that the units might be used for military purposes by the Chinese. As members of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM), both Japan and the US keep tabs on high technology exports to the communist bloc by COCOM member countries in the West.</p>			2851
06/28/83	<p>JAPAN/PRC. PM Nakasone tells the Chinese ambassador that he wants to visit China at the earliest date possible. Nakasone also tells the ambassador who had called on him at the PM's official residence, that he was pleased China established its new leadership at its recent session of the National People's Congress. The establishment of the new leadership means political stabilization, he says. The ambassador tells Nakasone that the Japan visit of Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang expected this autumn would be the Chinese leader's first visit to a non-socialist country.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Jun 83	

KAMPUCHEA

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/04/83	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Senior ASEAN officials reportedly have been holding talks on ways and means to "reactivate" Prince Sihanouk who announced from Pyongyang his intention to withdraw temporarily as head of the CGDK (the coalition in Kampuchea supported by China). ASEAN leaders are pondering a more effective way to offer Sihanouk's faction in the coalition financial assistance to strengthen his grouping. ASEAN countries continue to lobby among the Non-Aligned Movement members, due to hold a summit in New Delhi in March, to invite Sihanouk to address the gathering.	P	Nation Review (Bangkok) 4 Jan 83	3259
01/04/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Soviet-supported Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired artillery shells into a Thai border village, killing three.	M	Bangkok Post 4 Jan 83	3260
02/04/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR signs an agreement on trade exchanges and payments with the PRK for the period 1983-85. Under terms of the pact signed in Moscow, Kampuchea will furnish the Soviet Union export goods such as natural rubber, timber, and tobacco. In exchange, the Soviets will provide the PRK with oil products, rolled steel, iron, machines and other equipment.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2733
02/04/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Supporting the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao Peoples visits Kampuchea and holds meetings with various PRK leaders and dignitaries.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2734
02/04/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the Soviet Union has provided Cambodia with a grant aid of \$US329 million and about \$US150 million in credit over the past four years and attributes the information to an authoritative source in Phnom Penh. It is the first time that figures on Soviet aid to the Heng Samrin government are released.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 83	3270
02/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Sihanouk states in Beijing that the Chinese Government has proposed a new arms aid plan to the prince's Moulinakha resistance group. China is ready to supply trench mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition.	M	FBIS (AP) 7 Feb 83	3258
02/07/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai radio, in bidding a restrained welcome to visiting Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa notes that relations between Bangkok and Moscow have been established for some forty years but that they "never reached a zenith." The broadcast editorializes that "the peace-loving Thais would like to voice their concern to the Soviet Deputy FM . . . that Thai-Soviet relations could be very much improved, should something be corrected regarding the Kampuchean problem." The broadcast asserts that not only was the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam a violation	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2747

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of international law, but it has been perceived by Thais as a major threat to their own national security. It adds that the Vietnamese imperialistic endeavor "could never have been carried out without Soviet economic military support. It charges that Moscow has been supporting Vietnamese military operations in Kampuchea at a cost of \$5 million a day, and concludes by asking rhetorically under the current circumstances, how could the "peace-loving Thais term the Soviets as our true and sincere friends as repeatedly called for by Moscow?"			
02/07/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. While in Bangkok, Chinese Army Chief-of-Staff Yang Dezhong pledges China's full support for Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese armed incursion. "If Vietnam dares to make an armed incursion into Thailand, the Chinese Army will not stay idle."	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Feb 83	3269
02/09/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The PRK National Assembly in Phnom Penh lends its support to a peace appeal issued by the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message promulgated by the assembly notes that "the peace appeal of the Soviet Union is the common voice of progressive humanity and affirms that the Kampuchea people are determined to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries and progressive mankind for the maintenance of peace and the elimination of the danger of war provoked by the imperialists."	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 12 Feb 83	2746
02/10/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that Thailand and major donor countries are questioning the relevance of Soviet aid to Kampuchea in 1982. The suspicion is that Moscow is more interested in propping up the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh Government than in relieving food shortages.	E	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 10 Feb 83	3246
02/21/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The PRC apparently is ready to supply small arms such as machine guns, rifles, grenades for grenade launchers, ammunition for recoilless rifles and 60 and 82mm mortars to Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction in Kampuchea. During the past year, the Chinese provided some light US-made weapons to the group. Sihanouk also has requested the Chinese to send military advisers to help expand his resistance movement.	M	Def & For Aff (Wash,D.C) 21-27 Feb 83	2755
02/25/83	KAMP/SRV/USSR. Thai National Security Council sources announce that the USSR recently provided surface-to-air (SAM) SA-7B missiles to the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea. The missiles are mounted on mobile carriers and have a range of about five kilometers. In a related development, the same sources disclose that 12 Soviet vessels entered Kampuchean waters in January to deliver arms to the Reng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. In the past, Soviet arms supplies for Kampuchea and Laos were routed through Vietnam.	M	Strait Times (Singapore) 26 Feb 83	2519

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/28/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. A Xinhua commentary attacks a statement issued from an IndoChinese summit of representatives from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos which refers to the situation in Kampuchea as a civil war and a conflict between two state blocs in Southeast Asia. The conflict cannot be described as a civil war because the current Heng Samrin regime "was set up by a Vietnamese occupation army. The Chinese also describe as "lie" the contention that the Kampuchean situation is a dispute between ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese nations. As a group ASEAN is not taking place in the fighting and does not have fundamental differences with all the three Indo-Chinese states. "They [ASEAN] are only against Vietnam's regional hegemony.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Mar 83	513
03/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that direct and indirect assurances from Moscow have heightened confidence in Thailand that Vietnam's military offensive in Kampuchea will not spill over the border. Soviet Deputy FM Kapitsa was reported to have assured his Thai counterpart Arun Panupong that he believed the Vietnamese would not violate the Thai frontier while a junior Soviet official in Beijing was said to have told the Thais bluntly that Moscow would not permit the Vietnamese to do so.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 3 Mar 83	3245
03/06/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. On the eve of the NAM summit in New Delhi, confidential journalistic sources report that secret exchanges have taken place among China, Indonesia and Malaysia to send word discreetly to Vietnamese officials that Beijing "would not dispute the right of the Kampuchean people to elect even a non-communist government after the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The Chinese demarche in the form of a five-point proposal, initially was conveyed to Hanoi through Moscow, and later relayed again through Indonesia and Malaysia. The Chinese proposal offered the resumption of a Sino-Vietnamese dialogue after the establishment of an agreed-upon timetable for a military withdrawal from Kampuchea and after the recall of the first increment of Vietnamese troops. The dialogue proposed by Beijing would have discussed the Kampuchean issue and the settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute as well. Hanoi reportedly rejected the Chinese gambit by insisting on a linkage of its troop withdrawal in annual increments matched to China's good conduct. Hanoi also made a plea for regional talks to settle the Kampuchean issue, a move which was rejected in turn by China and ASEAN.	P	Hindu (Madras) 23 Mar 83	3012
03/07/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China labels Vietnam's claim that its troops in Kampuchea are volunteers as a "clumsy name-changing farce." A Chinese commentary asks why for almost four years the Vietnamese Government never referred to a volunteer army in Kampuchea. Vietnam's assertion according to the Chinese is "only a trick of the Vietnamese authorities aimed at hoodwinking the world public, distorting the nature of the war in Kampuchea	M	FBIS (China) 9 Mar 83	525

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	• • • and providing an excuse for their refusal to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.			
03/08/83	SRV/SRV/PRC. China denounces Vietnam's statement that Kampuchea and Laos be included along with Vietnam in a "militant alliance." The alliance according to a Chinese commentary "is nothing but a synonym for the Indochinese federation, dominated by Vietnam." The Vietnamese statement came out of a conference in Vietnam attended by representatives of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.	P	FBIS (China)	9 Mar 83
03/10/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC. A Xinhua commentary criticizes Vietnam's reporting of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. The commentary accuses Vietnam's media of distorting facts and attacking nonaligned countries that supported Democratic Kampuchea's claim to be seated at the summit.	P	FBIS (China)	11 Mar 83
03/15/83	KAMPUCHEA/INDIA/PRC. Noted political commentator G. K. Reddy reveals in his newspaper column that FM Naresimha Rao will probably pay an official visit to China sometime this summer to return the visit of former Chinese FM Huang Hua, who came to Delhi in 1981. The External Affairs Ministry is being careful not to convey to the Chinese that Rao's presence signals any softening of India's position on the border question. For this reason, Indian officials are ensuring that political and cultural exchanges between the two countries are kept separate from the formal negotiating sessions which, up to now, have made virtually no progress in resolving the 20-year old dispute. India has taken heart that the Chinese enthusiastically endorsed the results of the Delhi Nonaligned Summit. Analysts had feared that China's strong support for the Sihanouk government in Kampuchea might keep the summit off-track and set back bilateral relations further. Despite the Chinese "low profile" during the NAM meetings, Reddy believes that Kampuchea remains a major irritant in Sino-Indian relations. The Chinese have come to the realization, however, that it would be counterproductive to treat the Kampuchean issue as an acid test of India's attitude toward Beijing.	P	Hindu (Madras)	16 Mar 83
03/17/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that China has failed in its bid to help seat the Democratic Kampuchea coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk at the New Delhi summit of the non-aligned countries.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)	17 Mar 83
03/24/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that China has sent at least two shiploads of arms to Thailand destined for the guerrilla forces of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front led by Son Sann and the Moulinaksa faction of Prince Sihanouk. The arms include small arms and ammunition, tanks and anti-tank guns.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)	24 Mar 83

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/30/83	KAMPUCHEA /SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Renmin Ribao condemns Vietnam for attacking the ASEAN rejection of Hanoi's proposal for a regional conference on the Kampuchean issue. The paper praises ASEAN unity and cooperation, which represents the common interests and aspirations of the people of Southeast Asia, and backed the UN resolutions with regard to Kampuchea. Vietnam's calls for a regional conference are seen as an attempt to resist the UN resolutions and trick the world into recognizing the fait accompli of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (China)	30 Mar 83 3006
03/31/83	ASEAN/LAOS/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that both China and Prince Sihanouk have warned ASEAN against talks with Hanoi and Laos. Chinese sources told the REVIEW that by discussing Kampuchea with Vietnam and Laos, ASEAN would be giving backdoor recognition to Vietnam's Indochina federation. A dialogue with the two countries even with the exclusion of the Phnom Penh government would amount to ASEAN's acceptance of Indochina as a bloc.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 31 Mar 83 3244	
04/04/83	KAMP/THAI/PRC. PRK radio attacks allegations from Bangkok and Beijing that Vietnamese troops are attacking refugee camps on the Thai border and violating Thai sovereignty. The broadcast declares that the Chinese and Thai propaganda machines are "only aimed at making people overlook the Kampuchean people's reasonable right to self-defense," and asserts that "the bloodthirsty and genocidal regime of Pol Pot ... will continue to be punished." It reports that in December 1982, the Chinese sent two shiploads of weapons to the Khmer Rouge reactionaries" through Thailand and that Chinese military advisers presently are training anti-Vietnamese Khmer insurgents on the Thai border.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Apr 83	2525
04/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thailand issues a stern warning to the Soviet Union via its ambassador, Yuriy Kuznetsov, to stop supporting Vietnamese aggression and to stop Vietnam from violating Thai territory.	P	Bangkok Post 6 Apr 83 3126	
04/16/83	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko publicly reaffirms the USSR's full support for Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. The declaration follows a meeting between the senior Soviet diplomat and the ambassadors from the three Indochinese countries in Moscow. While speculation surrounds the purpose of the meeting, it may have been held for the diplomatic representatives of the three nations of Indochina to brief their Soviet allies on the results of a conference held by their foreign ministers in Phnom Penh last month. According to a Tass statement following the meeting between Gromyko and the envoys from Indochina, the USSR also expressed its support for the Vietnamese announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and Hanoi's request for negotiations with Thailand to create a climate of mutual credibility and	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 18 Apr 83	3073

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/19/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk, at a press conference in Beijing, declares that the KPNLF coalition has suffered recent reverses in its struggle against the Vietnamese. He concedes that Chinese aid is now more necessary than ever for the Khmer resistance fighters and that he has recently received reassurances on this matter from Beijing. Sihanouk declines to speculate on the possibility of Chinese pressure increasing on the Sino-Vietnamese border as a riposte to Vietnamese combat operations on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. He indicates approbation of the Chinese artillery barrages fired into Vietnamese territory and remarks that "the more the Chinese intervene against the Vietnamese, the more it pleases us because Hanoi understands only the language of force." Sihanouk's subdued remarks are interpreted by journalists as an indication that Beijing does not intend to open a second front against Hanoi by launching attacks across the Sino-Vietnamese border in the near future.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 21 Apr 83	2514
04/20/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. The Soviet Union has gained control of the Kampuchean deep-water port of Kompong Som according to the Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council. The Soviets are also reportedly constructing another base in the Kampuchean port of Ream and plan to use it for dry dock facilities in the future.	M	FBIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3200
04/21/83	SRV/KAMP/PRC/USSR. A China Daily commentator argues that the "shelling of Vietnamese positions by China's frontier artillery has become necessary in the face of the growing trend of Vietnamese armed provocations against and incursions into China's territory in Yunnan and Guangxi provinces. Without naming the Soviet Union, the commentator says that Sino-Vietnamese relations deteriorated only after Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and that Vietnam would not have invaded that country without the "backing of a superpower." The commentary continues, "Nor is this superpower satisfied with backing Vietnam's military ventures and political tricks. It has stepped onto the stage by voicing ominous threats to ASEAN nations in an attempt to force them into dialogues with Vietnam and, in a way, legalize Vietnam's aggression."	P M	China Daily 21 Apr 83	3199
04/24/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC. Vietnam blames China for clashes on the Sino-Vietnamese border and denies accusations that Hanoi's troops occupying Kampuchea have massacred civilians. Radio Hanoi charges instead that it was Chinese militiamen who had crossed into Vietnam to " loot the local people and destroy cropland." Hanoi's state-controlled media also dismiss the allegations of massacre, labelling them "sheer fabrication," and "aimed at	M	Washington Times 25 Apr 83	2510 142

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/30/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Hanoi denounces Prince Sihanouk for assuming the leadership of the anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition in Kampuchea. A comment in Nhan Dan notes that the prince "has thrown his lot in with the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the enemy of the Kampuchean people and he has sold himself, body and soul, to the Chinese expansionist hegemonists, who used the Pol Pot clique to massacre 3 million Kampuchean, including five of his children and 14 of his nieces and nephews . . . Sihanouk is rapidly sliding down the path of betraying the interests of his people; he is mere political puppet manipulated by Beijing."	M P	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	2009
05/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A PRK Defense Ministry delegation led by Minister of National Defense and KPRP Central Committee member Bou Thang departs Phnom Penh for an official visit to the USSR.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	3105
05/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Foreign Ministry and press in China denounce the recent partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a "trick," a "farce" or a "fraud." People's Daily editorializes that "if the Vietnamese authorities want to demonstrate their sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and for peace in Southeast Asia, they must first implement the UN resolutions and withdraw all troops from Kampuchea. The fraud of using a partial troop withdrawal to reject a complete troop withdrawal and using empty talks about sincerity for peace to cover the facts of aggression and expansion did not succeed in the past and will never succeed in the future."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	3107
05/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Informed sources report that Pakistani representatives will not be in attendance when Prince Norodom Sihanouk visits coalition-controlled areas of Cambodia to receive the accreditation of foreign ambassadors. Pakistan is taking the tack that there is no need to send an ambassador since recognition was extended before the 1978-79 invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam. It is expected, however, that since President Zia's meeting with Soviet leader Andropov last November on the Afghan question, Pakistan has decided not to make any moves that could be seen as provocative to Moscow or its ally, Vietnam.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 5 May 83	1886
05/26/83	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that about 15 Chinese advisers permanently stationed at Phum Thmey, a Kampuchean village near the Thai border serving as jungle headquarters of the anti-Vietnamese Democratic Kampuchea coalition, have been given authority to take direct command of Khmer Rouge troops.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 26 May 83	3124

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/26/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that Pen Sovan, disgraced Kampuchean communist party secretary-general, is living in Moscow.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 26 May 83	3125
06/09/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrives for a three-day visit to Thailand and upon his arrival denies there are any Soviet military bases in Vietnam. He adds that "nobody can say that we will never give bases to others." The Foreign Minister also says that Vietnam does not accept Thailand's proposal for a 30-km troop pullback from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a precondition for talks on the Kampuchean issue. Asked if he took the Thai proposal as a positive one, he responds, "If it is a precondition, no. If it is a proposal for discussion, yes."	M	FBIS (China) 10 Jun 83	3213
06/10/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/PRC. Bangkok Post reports that Laotian rebels have recently joined forces with the Kampuchean resistance to harass Vietnamese troops traveling through Laos on their way to Kampuchea. The Lao rebels pledged to help the Khmer rebels in return for weapons which the Khmers had received mainly from China.	M	Bangkok Post 10 Jun 83	3250
06/16/83	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. A China Daily commentary describes Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as arriving in Thailand for a three-day visit "waving a bunch of roses" and warning that if the Thai's accept them the thorns will prick your hands. The Foreign Minister's visit had three aims: 1) to lure Thailand and other ASEAN nations into regional dialogues on the Kampuchean issue 2) to win a breathing spell for Vietnam's troops in Kampuchea, and 3) to undermine the unity of both ASEAN and the Thai Government.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 16 Jun 83	3216
06/18/83	INDIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PM Gandhi conducts a press conference in Vienna during a 5-nation European tour. In response to questions over the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Gandhi maintains that India is the only party that has consistently criticized both the Soviets and the Americans for their respective roles in the Afghan conflict. India has been assured by the Kabul regime that Soviet troops will withdraw as soon as arms aid to rebel groups based in Pakistan halts. Gandhi states that exerting pressure on the Soviets to withdraw only invites them to "dig their toes in more." On the question of Kampuchea, Gandhi reiterates India's support for the Heng Samrin regime. Vietnam, she insists, represents no military threat to the region.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 19 Jun 83	1908

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/23/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Thai FM Sirthi Sawetsila states that both China and Vietnam have failed to respond to his proposal to serve as a possible intermediary in a bid for a Kampuchean settlement.	P	FBIS (AP)	24 Jun 83 3255
06/24/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. A Zhongguo Xinwen She broadcast attacks a statement made by Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that "the Kampuchean problem is mainly an issue between China and Vietnam." The commentary claims that Nguyen Co Thach is attempting to "wreck the efforts of the ASEAN states to solve the Kampuchean problem." Kampuchea is not an issue between China and Vietnam but an issue of aggression according to the broadcast. "Out of their needs for building regional hegemony, the Vietnamese authorities have not stinted to introduce the military power of the Soviet superpower into Southeast Asia."	P M	FBIS (China)	24 Jun 83 3218
06/29/83	SRV/KAMP/PRC. A delegation from the United Nations ad hoc committee on the International Conference on Kampuchea concludes a one-week stay in Beijing. According to the Agence France-press the delegation met with China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other top Chinese diplomats "to be briefed in detail regarding China's position on Kampuchea and to try to determine the possibility of any room for movement."	P M	FBIS (China)	29 Jun 83 3220

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/02/83	LAOS/USSR. The Laotian External Trade Bank signs a memorandum with its Soviet counterpart on methods of payment and the use of new accounting procedures.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 83	2779
02/06/83	LAOS/USSR. The Supreme People's Council (SPC) of the LPDR, on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, promulgates a resolution of support for the Soviet Union. The Lao resolution notes that "We support the Soviet Union's determination to carry the task of defending its fatherland, and the various countries in the socialist community and various friends in the world. We support the USSR's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and its appeal to other superpowers to act likewise. We support the continuation of talks to limit and reduce strategic weapons and other constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union to do away with the danger of a new world war." The Lao resolution concludes by calling on the United States to respond positively to the "reasonable proposals" of the Soviet Union.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 83	2737
02/24/83	LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai intelligence reportedly has confirmed the existence of at least five Vietnamese-run training camps in Laos where pro-Soviet Thai communists of the Pak Mai (New Party) are undergoing indoctrination and arms training.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 24 Feb 83	3242
03/08/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA /LAOS/PRC. China denounces Vietnam's statement that Kampuchea and Laos be included along with Vietnam in a "militant alliance." The alliance according to a Chinese commentary "is nothing but a synonym for the 'Indochinese Federation' dominated by Vietnam." The Vietnamese statement came out of a conference in Vietiane attended by representatives of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.	P	FBIS (China) 9 Mar 83	526
03/14/83	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a memorandum on bilateral cooperation in the agricultural sector. Under terms of the agreement, the Soviet Union will provide equipment for agricultural laboratories to be set up in Vientiane, Luang Prabang and Champassak Provinces. Soviet assistance also will be extended on projects involving tea and coffee production and the supply of agricultural equipment and insecticides relating to these projects.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 May 83	3019
03/16/83	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a transport cooperation agreement in Danang, Vietnam. The pact assures prompt loading, unloading and shipment of goods destined for Laos through the port of Danang.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Mar 83	3021

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/22/83	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a memorandum on building construction and production activities provided for by their bilateral commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Apr 83	2520
03/31/83	ASEAN/LAOS/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that both China and Prince Sihanouk have warned ASEAN against talks with Hanoi and Laos. Chinese sources told the REVIEW that by discussing Kampuchea with Vietnam and Laos, ASEAN would be giving backdoor recognition to Vietnam's Indochina federation. A dialogue with the two countries even with the exclusion of the Phnom Penh government would amount to ASEAN's acceptance of Indochina as a bloc.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 31 Mar 83	3244
04/16/83	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko publicly reaffirms the USSR's full support for Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. The declaration follows a meeting between the senior Soviet diplomat and the ambassadors from the three Indochinese countries in Moscow. While speculation surrounds the purpose of the meeting, it may have been held for the diplomatic representatives of the three nations of Indochina to brief their Soviet allies on the results of a conference held by their foreign ministers in Phnom Penh last month. According to a Tass statement following the meeting between Gromyko and the envoys from Indochina, the USSR also expressed its support for the Vietnamese announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and Hanoi's request for negotiations with Thailand "to create a climate of mutual credibility and cooperation among all the nations of Southeast Asia." In the same press release, the USSR declared its readiness to cooperate with all permanent members of the UN Security Council "to advance the cause of peace in SE Asia."	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 18 Apr 83	3073
04/29/83	LAOS/USSR. Scientists from Laos and the USSR have been cooperating for the past 15 years in the geological exploration of the remote SE Asian country. Their efforts have resulted in the discovery of deposits of phosphorites, arsenic, mercury, bismuth, and antimony, and the compilation of various geological maps. Bilateral cooperation will continue this year in accordance with the five-year scientific program signed by Moscow and Vientiane.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 May 83	3175
05/08/83	LAOS/USSR. Lao minister for foreign affairs Phoun Sipaseut receives a courtesy call from the delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 May 83	3132
05/16/83	LAOS/USSR. Chairman of the Lao State Planning Commission Sali Vongkham sas meets with a USSR transport delegation. A protocol on transport cooperation is signed.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 May 83	3133

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/20/83	LAOS/PRC. The Chinese are training and arming Laotian insurgents in Yunnan province, according to Western diplomatic sources who visited the remote area recently. The Laotians reportedly are receiving light weapons and guerrillas training at eight camps in Yunnan. Three of these camps are located at Mengla, just north of the Laotian border in the vicinity of Nam Tha (Laos), and at Menglian and Menghai, further to the west just over the Burmese border. About 1,000 Laotian youths are said to be undergoing the training which lasts one year. The youths receive a small monthly stipend from the Chinese plus subsistence and small arms which they may take with them when they return to Laos. At some point in their instruction, the youths also go to Kunming for processing and further indoctrination by Laotian instructors. Existence of the training is cloaked in secrecy and vigorously denied by Beijing in fear of Vietnamese reprisals along some new war front.	M	Washington Post 83	3121
06/02/83	LAOS/USSR. Tass reports on 2 June that a cultural and scientific cooperation protocol between the LPDR and the USSR for the period 1983-1985 has been signed in Moscow. The protocol spells out cooperation in the higher education and formal education fields, vocational training, culture, arts, cinematography, book printing, and sports.	C	FBIS (AP) 13 Jun 83	3248
06/07/83	LAOS/USSR. A cooperation protocol on timber and wood processing between Laos and the Soviet Union is signed in Vientiane.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Jun 83	3252
06/10/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/PRC. Bangkok Post reports that Laotian rebels have recently joined forces with the Kampuchean resistance to harass Vietnamese troops traveling through Laos on their way to Kampuchea. The Lao rebels pledged to help the Khmer rebels in return for weapons which the Khmers had received mainly from China.	M	Bangkok Post 10 Jun 83	3250
06/13/83	LAOS/USSR. Talks begin with the USSR in Vientiane on cooperation in construction of Route 9 in Laos.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 83	3254
06/14/83	LAOS/USSR. The Laotian and Soviet Commissions for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation sign a memorandum on road and bridge construction. This latest agreement concerns of bridges at Nam Ngum and Pakkading on Laotian Highway 13 and a feasibility study on Route 9.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Jun 83	3158
06/14/83	LAOS/USSR. A memorandum on the third conference of the action teams for road and bridge construction of Laos and the Soviet Union commissions for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is signed in Vientiane. The memorandum covers construction of the Nam Ngum and the Pakkading	E	FBIS (AP) 20 Jun 83	3249

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/16/83	bridges on highway 13, and the second phase of the feasibility study on Route 9 construction.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Jun 83	3247
06/16/83	LAOS/USSR. Sengkham Phinit, deputy minister of construction and head of the Laos-USSR executive commission for cooperation in the field of construction reports that some of the eight major projects of the Soviet aid to development program have already been completed while others are well on their way to being completed. The projects include the polytechnical school which is 20 percent completed, the 150 bed hospital which is 35 percent completed, the 150 kw radio station which is 20 percent completed, the prefabricated concrete factory which is in operation, the timber processing factory which is 20 percent completed, the mineral and sand sweeping station which is 60 percent completed, and the technical school which is operational.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Jun 83	3247

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/10/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, in talks with visiting Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, expresses Malaysia's concern over the superpower arms race and urges the Canadian leader to impress upon the United States the usefulness of resuming disarmament negotiations with the USSR.	P	PBIS (AP) 11 Jan 83	2715
01/12/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. An unknown gunman fires on the residence of the Soviet ambassador in Kuala Lumpur. No one is injured in the incident and the Malaysian Foreign Ministry expresses its regret to the Soviet Government. Police officials affirm that four persons were involved in the shooting and that it was a "premeditated act by enemies of Soviet-Malaysian friendship.	P	USSR & Third World (London) 7 Nov 82-6 Mar 83	509
02/04/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. According to local sources, an underground Muslim group calling itself the International Muslim Brotherhood Organization (IMBO) has threatened to kill the Soviet ambassador in Kuala Lumpur unless the USSR withdraws from Afghanistan. IMBO also has claimed credit for shooting at the Soviet ambassador's residence recently. In that incident, some 19 rounds shots were fired at the ambassador's study. The Soviet diplomat who was in the room at the time, escaped injury.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jan 83	2732
02/06/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian officials meet with visiting Soviet deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa. Responding to questions from newsmen after the meeting, a Malaysian spokesman notes that the two sides agreed on the need for peace in the region of Southeast Asia, but that there were differences in perception on the problems confronting the region. Both sides also expressed agreement that bilateral Soviet-Malaysian relations were cordial and that efforts should be made to further strengthen them. The newly appointed Soviet official is in Kuala Lumpur in connection with an orientation tour he is making of Southeast Asia. Kapitsa is the first senior Soviet official to stop in Malaysia since the visit of his predecessor Nikolay Firyubin in 1981.	P	PBIS (AP) 7 Feb 83	2732
02/17/83	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in a briefing to visiting Soviet deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, explains that the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality for Southeast Asia be taken into account in any talks on detente between the United States and the USSR. The Malaysian statesman also briefs his Soviet counterpart on the view from Kuala Lumpur on such matters as the Palestinian issue, the Afghan crisis and the situation in Kampuchea.	P	PBIS (AP) 9 Feb 83	2738
	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC. Thailand's growing ties with China are becoming a source of concern to Malaysia. Especially worrisome to Kuala Lumpur has been the possibility of Thai-Chinese cooperation in weapons production. The proposal reportedly was initiated by the Chinese side last year during the visit to Beijing by a delegation of middle-level Thai military	MEP	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Mar 83	2756

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/01/83	officials. At that time, the Chinese advised their guests "to study the proposal cautiously to avoid any misunderstanding with Thailand's allies. Nothing has been made public since then. However, the subject is supposed to have been discussed when Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda visited Beijing in November 1982. A reflection of Malaysian anxiety on the matter was the recent public statement by FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie on the Kampuchean issue that China "has made diplomatic inroads in its relations with ASEAN and appears to have made headway in Thailand. Talks of a China-Thailand joint venture on production of armaments serve as an indicator. In normal circumstances, relations with China would have been viewed with considerable circumspection." This statement by a senior minister illustrates Kuala Lumpur's continuing distrust of Beijing for its support of the Malaysian communist insurgents whose hardcore remnants are still holding out in some inland jungle areas and along the Thai-Malaysian border.			
03/01/83	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC. Thailand's growing ties with China are becoming a source of anxiety to Malaysia. This concern was given voice by FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie when he noted at an academic seminar that the Kampuchean issue, as a manifestation of great power competition for regional influence, could be potentially destabilizing for a frontline state such as Thailand. He added that China had "made diplomatic inroads in its relations with ASEAN and appears to have made headway in Thailand." As proof of this rapprochement, the Malaysian minister pointed to "talks of a China-Thailand joint venture on production of armaments which serve as an indicator. In normal circumstances, relations with China would have been viewed with considerable circumspection. This is reportedly the first time that a highly placed official from an ASEAN nation has publicly referred to the possible cooperation in weapons production between China and Thailand. The proposal originated from the Chinese side and was first put to a mid-level Thai military delegation when it visited Beijing in August 1982. Subsequently, highly placed Thai sources were quoted as saying that the Chinese advised their military guests and their superiors in Bangkok to study any proposal cautiously to avoid any misunderstanding with Thailand's allies." Nothing further has been heard publicly of the Chinese gambit, but the fact that it was referred to by the Malaysian Foreign Minister in an open forum indicates that the matter is not yet a dead issue.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Mar 83	3039
03/08/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. In a speech before the New Delhi NAM summit, PM Mahathir levels heavy criticism at the USSR for its occupation of Afghanistan. He calls on the Nonaligned Movement to condemn the Soviet Union and on Moscow to cease and desist from its intervention in Afghanistan. He says Malaysia endorses the UN and Islamic Conference appeal for a negotiated political solution to the Afghan crisis.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Mar 83	3013

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/15/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Bernama, the Malaysian news agency, reports that Kuala Lumpur is lending its support to a Soviet proposal that China be included in all negotiations to limit the number of intermediate-range ballistics missiles in the Far East. The announcement follows statements by Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie that China must be included in any program of detente, especially in Southeast Asia. According to the senior Malaysian diplomat, the inclusion of China of any discussions on detente increases the possibility that Southeast Asian nations will be able to realize their goal of making their region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.	P 83	HUAB (Jakarta)	16 Mar 3020
03/30/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Minister of Trade and Industry Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen announces that Malaysia will set up a commercial office in China later this year, in an effort to upgrade direct trade between the two countries. The new office reportedly will help expedite Malaysia's export activities with China, particularly with respect to manufactured and semimanufactured goods. In a related development, the minister discloses that two Malaysian trade missions shortly will visit China. One mission from the Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority will visit Beijing to promote the sale of palm oil products to China. The second mission will visit Guangzhou, Shanghai and Beijing to promote Malaysian rubber, palm oil and timber products.	E	FBIS (AP)	31 Mar 83 3029
04/01/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia will open a trade office in China in early May in an effort to enhance direct trade ties between the two countries. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen, in an address to the Senate, says the move will stimulate the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured Malaysian goods. In related developments, Rithaudeen adds that a Malaysian trade mission will visit Canton, Shanghai, and Beijing in October to seek markets for timber products, plywood, palm oil, rubber products such as tires, and electronic goods. Malaysia also will take part in Chinese trade fairs to be held in Shanghai, Liaoning, Honshou and Canton. Rithaudeen also reveals that the Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority will visit China in May to secure direct orders from importers there. Other government agencies, including the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia, and the Malaysian Timber Industry Board will visit China in the near future. In the meantime, a Chinese delegation on a reciprocal visit to Malaysia recently ordered \$6 million worth of palm oil, plywood and timber.	E	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 15 Apr 83	3346
04/10/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's remark during a recent trip to SE Asia that Vietnam might supply weapons to insurgents in ASEAN countries, if those nations persist in their support of the anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition in Kampuchea, draws heavy fire from Malaysian leaders. PM Mahathir Mohamad declares that the Kapitsa statement is an open admission of Soviet ambitions in SE Asia and Kremlin intentions to subvert the five ASEAN countries. Mahathir says that Malaysia takes the	M p	New Strait Times (Kuala Lumpur) 11 Apr 83	3062

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/11/83	threat from Moscow seriously "as they (the Russians) now have said it openly," and adds that the Soviets "are emboldened by the fact that they have taken control of Afghanistan and certain African countries. Now they seem to have ambitions in this area." He notes that the Soviet warning will not deter Malaysia or the ASEAN nations from continuing their efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) Apr 83	3063
04/12/83	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/USSR. Malaysia and Singapore continue to react strongly to the Soviet warning to ASEAN uttered by Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during a recent trip to the region. A Kuala Lumpur broadcast draws attention once again to Kapitsa's intimidatory statement by noting succinctly that "While the ASEAN countries were considering measures to persuade and restrain Vietnam from further aggression, the Soviet Union threatened that it would support insurgent movements in the ASEAN states if they were to confront Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. This threat came from the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, and is being taken seriously." Commenting on the subject, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad describes the Kapitsa warning "an open admission of Soviet ambitions in the region, as well as its intention to subvert the five ASEAN countries on the slightest excuse." Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan remarks that the Soviet threat needs to be taken in all seriousness. He notes that Soviet aspirations of hegemony over the region have long been suspected by ASEAN, because Moscow continues to extend material and other support to Hanoi to carry on the Kampuchean conflict. Dhanabalan warns ominously that the only plausible explanation for this Soviet support is Moscow's hope that by using Vietnam as its proxy, there will come a time when the Kremlin will find an excuse to send its troops into the region as it did in Afghanistan and some African countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	3066
04/12/83	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Jakarta's leading daily reports Indonesian and Malaysian reaction to visiting Soviet FM Mikhail Kapitsa's statement threatening the ASEAN states because of their position on Kampuchea. Kapitsa reportedly asserted that the infrastructure of the countries in Southeast Asia would erode if ASEAN continued its confrontational stance against Vietnam and the other states of Indochina. In response, Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmaja says that Jakarta wishes to see a political solution to the Kampuchean problem but not through coercion, whether it consists of a direct or veiled attack. In a stronger reaction, Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohammad declares that the Soviet warning to ASEAN is a mere pretext to dominate the entire region of Southeast Asia. The Indonesian report concludes that for the five-nation group, Kapitsa's statement should be considered as a warning on the possibility of a USSR attempt to drive a wedge between the ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	3066
04/12/83	MALASIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's remark during a recent trip to SE Asia that Vietnam might supply weapons to	M P	New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur) 12 Apr 83	3067

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/14/83	insurgents in ASEAN countries, if those nations persisted in their support of the anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition in Kampuchea, continues to have repercussions in Malaysia. Deputy Defense Minister Abang Abu Bakar says that the Kapitsa statement is a threat to be taken seriously." He adds that although there is no indication yet that Moscow will carry out the threat, his ministry would monitor the various communist factions in Malaysia to ensure that they receive no support from abroad. He says that Malaysian Armed Forces ground units would be on the lookout to thwart any attempts by communist powers to supply local insurgents with any kind of material support. In the meantime, other senior Malaysian defense officials characterize the Kapitsa statement as a Soviet attempt to intimidate the ASEAN states from reacting too strongly to Vietnamese intrusions into Thai territory.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	3069
04/14/83	MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Malaysian media respond with irritation over a statement attributed to Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa who currently is making a tour of SE Asian countries. According to the press, Kapitsa reportedly threatened that the USSR would arm various insurgent movements in the region if the ASEAN states continued their confrontational stance against Vietnam and the other nations of Indochina. In the meantime, the Soviet embassy in Bangkok denies that Kapitsa made "such a statement and condemns the Singaporean Government as provocative" for first publicizing the Kapitsa declaration. One Malaysian news service expresses its regret that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have "thought it fit to bully the nations in the region with a threat like this," and editorializes that "the Vietnamese and their Russian backers should not expect the international community to swallow their lies and deceipts, and that no amount of disinformation or psychology warfare tactics can hide the truth of Kampuchea from the conscience of the noncommunist world."	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	3070
04/14/83	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa's recent threat to arm insurgents in ASEAN countries has been denied by the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, which also has labeled the Singaporean gesture in making the threat public as "provocative." The broadcast asserts that a threat of this nature was indeed made both by Kapitsa recently and previously by officials in Hanoi. In the face of such a statement, the broadcast declares that nothing but a full retraction from Moscow, that is, a clear statement from the USSR that it has no intention of subverting the Southeast Asian region, will placate the ASEAN nations.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 16 Apr 83	3071
04/14/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. A new Chinese ambassador, Chen Kang, presents his credentials in Kuala Lumpur. In accepting the credentials, the Malaysian Paramount Ruler, Sultan Ahmad Shah, notes that bilateral trade between the two nations has increased to more than \$34 million since bilateral relations were established in 1974. He adds that trade between the two countries has kept growing and exchanges among personnel have grown more	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Apr 83	3071

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05/01/83	frequent, thus laying down the basis for the furtherance of friendship and cooperation.	P	FBIS (AP)	3 May 83
05/08/83	MALAYSIA/USSR. About 2,000 youths of the various component parties of the ruling National Front coalition hold a rally in Kuala Terengganu to condemn the Soviet threat to Malaysia and the ASEAN countries. The youths pledge to defend Malaysia against its enemy, especially communist terrorists, as speakers denounce the Soviet warning that Moscow would aid insurgents in ASEAN nations. The rally by the Malaysian youths takes place in the wake of a veiled admonition by Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa during his trip to Kuala Lumpur that, unless the ASEAN states came to terms with the Kampuchean problem, their infrastructure would erode. The statement was widely interpreted in the SE Asian press as a threat that the USSR would help support communist insurgents in the ASEAN nations as they sought to overthrow their host governments.	M	FBIS (AP)	11 May 83
05/24/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian naval sources report that a Soviet submarine was sighted in Malaysian territorial waters about 16 kilometers off Port Kelang (Selangor) in the vicinity of Pulau Angsa. The sub, of unknown class or designation, was cruising on the surface in the direction of Penang. There were no further sightings and the sub may have submerged soon after sighting. The craft may have started its cruise from Cam Ranh Bay and transited the Straits of Malacca before being spotted. Its presence in this area may be related to the collection of hydrographic data and observation of the approaches of Lumut, the seacoast town in Perak where the Royal Malaysian Navy will establish a major naval base.	E	FBIS (PRC)	26 May 83
05/24/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. A delegation from the Malaysian palm oil industry visits Beijing to explore the possibility of exporting palm oil to China, and to exchange views on the further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Both sides agree that commercial ties between Malaysia and China have progressed favorably since the two nations established diplomatic relations.	E	FBIS (PRC)	26 May 83
05/24/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua receives Malaysia's Secretary General of the Ministry of Primary Industries Tan Sri G. K. Rama to discuss the possibility of exporting palm oil to China.	E	FBIS (China)	26 May 83
05/31/83	MALAYSIA/PRC. A delegation of Chinese Muslims travels to Malaysia on a friendship visit and meets with former PM Tunku Abdul Rahman, now Chairman of the All-Malaysia Islamic Welfare Organization.	C	SWB FE/7351/A4/1 83	4 Jun 3146

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/83	DPRK/PRC/USSR. Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) publishes an interview with DPRK President Kim Il-song. Kim says that North Korea's friendly relationship with China has a long historical tradition and is based on fighting together to realize the common goals and ideals of self reliance, independence and socialism through mutual support and cooperation. Concerning relations with the Soviet Union, Kim says: "The Soviet Union is also our neighbor and the Soviet people are brothers of our Korean people, whose relations have been developing them steadily." When Asahi Shimbun suggested that recent visits by Soviet officials to Seoul demonstrates the Soviet Union is interested in improving its relations with South Korea, Kim responded as follows: It is inconceivable for the Soviet Union to improve relations with South Korea. The Soviet Union first recognized the DPRK as the only legitimate government of Korea and has denounced the South Korean authorities as the tool and puppet of US imperialism. . . It will never take such action as to seek improved relations with the puppet South Korean Government by giving up fraternal trust and class principles.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jan 83	2976
01/03/83	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Korea discusses the Vladimir Ilich Electric Plant in Moscow. The message to North Korea is that thousands of electric motors from this plant have been exported over the last 30 years to the DPRK, and that they have been installed at industrial plants, iron works, construction sites, and mines. The broadcast says that the USSR conducts its relations with fraternal nations based on the principles of socialist internationalism, ideological unity, common objectives, comradely cooperation, and respect for sovereignty.	E	FBIS (USSR) 3 Jan 83	2918
01/04/83	DPRK/USSR. The USSR broadcasts an interview with a Soviet official working for the Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. This official comments on USSR economic aid to North Korea. The following industrial facilities are said to have been completed or worked on with Soviet assistance in 1982. The Aoji Ammonia Plant was equipped with underscribed equipment. One new generator was placed in operation at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. Expansion of the Kimchaek Iron Works was completed. Thirty Soviet-made machines were installed at the Yongsong Bearing Plant. Undefined aid was provided to the Pyongyang Battery Plant, the Chongjin Hydroelectric Power Plant, and the Pyongyang Motor Manufacturing Plant. The broadcast concludes by saying that Soviet-Korean cooperation results in "more reasonable utilization of our raw materials and financial and human resources and more successful and rapid solutions to the national economic development tasks of our two countries.	E	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jan 83	2919
01/07/83	DPRK/PRC. SWB reports that the DPRK and PRC signed a trade protocol for 1983 in Beijing on 26 December 1982. The protocol was signed by Choe Chong-kon, DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade and Wan Li, PRC Vice Premier.	EP	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Jan 83	2883

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/11/83	DPRK/USSR/ROK. SWB publishes the text of an Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) interview with DPRK President Kim Il-song. The interviewer mentions that the USSR seems interested in improving relations with South Korea and asks Kim to comment. Kim's answer follows: "In your question you said that the Soviet Union seemed to be contemplating the improvement of its relations wth South Korea. I think that may be a conjecture from the acts of some individual persons of the Soviet Union. It is inconceivable that the Soviet Union improves its relations with South Korea. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the DPRK as the sole legitimate government of Korea and has denounced the South Korean authorities as a stooge and puppet of US imperialism. As a socialist country which is in friendly and cooperative relations with our country. The Soviet Union would never do such an act as seeking to improve its relations with the South Korean puppets, department [sic] from its brotherly obligation and class principle.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Jan 83	2884
01/16/83	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report calls the recent civil aviation agreement establishing an air route between Tokyo and Shanghai using a part of South Korea's flight information region important because it will help improve ROK-PRC relations. The article says that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) originally proposed two routes, one route over North Korea and one over South Korea between Japan and China, but North Korea has refused to cooperate saying that the two routes would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. The article says that ICAO still has to work out the technicalities, such as whether Chinese pilots will communicate with South Korean air controllers when Chinese aircraft are in South Korea's flight information region. The new air route is expected to become operational later this year.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Jan 83	2947
01/20/83	DPRK/USSR. N. M. Shubnikov, the new Soviet ambassador to the DPRK, presents his credentials to DPRK President Kim Il-song. Shubnikov delivers a personal letter from Yuriy Andropov, CPSU General Secretary to Kim.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 26 Jan 83	2885
01/21/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A commentary in the 21 January Renmin Ribao (Beijing) supports the recent call by the Korean Workers' Party for a joint conference on the withdrawal of the US Army from South Korea. On 18 January the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other political parties and social organizations issued a joint statement in Pyongyang calling for a joint conference attended by political parties and groups from both South and North Korea, and discussion of the problem of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Renmin Ribao says that: "The Chinese people resolutely support the joint statement of the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other political parties and social organizations."	P	FBIS (China) 21 Jan 83	2351

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/24/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Xinhua reports from Beijing that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Communist Youth League, the Youth Federation and the Students' Federation have all expressed their firm support for the 18 January statement by 21 political parties and social organizations in Korea, which calls for a joint conference of parties and organizations from both parts of Korea to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Jan 83	2353
01/28/83	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK and USSR sign a protocol for cooperation between their film industries in 1983. The protocol is signed in Moscow by Kwon Hyok-pong, vice Director of the DPRK General Bureau of Motion Picture Films and by P. K. Kostikov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Cinematography.	C	FBIS (USSR) 1 Feb 83	2920
01/28/83	DPRK/PRC. A delegation of the Patent Administration of China arrives in Pyongyang for a visit to North Korea.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Feb 83	2726
01/30/83	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet journal publishes a discussion of the economic development in the DPRK. An underlying theme in the article is that the DPRK's independent economic policies have resulted in some problems. For example, it points out that because of overinvestment in heavy industries in the 1970s the DPRK is having trouble providing the capital investments needed by these industries in the 1980s. According to the Soviet analysis, the current "Nature Transformation Plan" was developed by the Korean leadership because it was having problems reaching goals set in the 7-year plan (1978-84). The article mentions that less central planning, more incentives for workers, and better organization of the work force are needed to improve productivity in the DPRK.	E	Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) Jan 83	2934
01/31/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Asian Survey publishes an article that focuses on North Korea's relations with the USSR and PRC, but the article includes an interesting note on trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union. The article entitled "North Korea in 1982: Continuing Revolution Under Kim Jong Il" includes the following statements on ROK-USSR trade and concerning visits to South Korea by Soviet citizens: "There were two unprecedented developments involving the Soviet Union. One was the commencement in late 1982 of unofficial, indirect bartering between the Soviet Union and South Korea. The trade-Russian timber in exchange for winter clothing made in South Korea--involved Japanese calling on the ports of Vladivostok and Mukho. The other development was the visit to Seoul of three Soviet TASS representatives and a ranking official of the Soviet Ministry of Culture in October. . . .	EP	Asian Survey (Berkeley, Calif.) Jan 83	2961

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DATE	EVENT	DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/01/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. In Beijing Hao Deqing, member of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, tells North Korean reporters that: "The U.S. presence (in Korea) is a threat to stability in the Korean peninsula and in Asia as well. He also expresses China's resolute support" for the 18 January statement of the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other organizations.	2364		P	FBIS China 1 Feb 83	
02/01/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. On the occasion of the beginning of the US-ROK Team Spirit military exercises Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), the newspaper published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, portrays these exercises as a threat to the DPRK and other socialist countries.	2936		M	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 83	
02/02/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. On 2 February Renmin Ribao (Beijing) calls for an immediate halt to "war provocations" directed at the DPRK by U.S. troops and South Korean puppet troops. It says: "The Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States immediately stop the U.S.- South Korean military exercises and war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." On 1 February the U.S. forces and South Korean troops began their "Team Spirit 83" exercises, which will continue through mid-April.	2367		MP	FBIS China 2 Feb 83	
02/02/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) mentions that the "supreme commander in chief of the Korean People's Army" [no name] has ordered all army, people's guards, and people's militia on full alert in response to Team Spirit 83. Pravda focuses on the US participation in the exercises and says the the US is trying to intimidate the peace-loving peoples of Asia.	2937		M	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 83	
02/06/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, says the DPRK was forced to call a full alert of all its armed forces because of a sharp increase in the number of armed provocations made against the DPRK by the US and ROK. It says the armed provocations coincided with the beginning of the Team Spirit military exercises.	2938		M	FBIS (USSR) 10 Feb 83	
02/07/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. On 7 February China's Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the large-scale military exercise being held by the U.S. and South Korea. According to the statement: "It is only natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should have strongly condemned these military exercises and taken necessary defensive measures against them.... The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so as to facilitate a dialogue between the North and the South and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.	2377		MP	Beijing Review 14 Feb 83	

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/07/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. On the occasion of military exercises between the United States and South Korea, the Chinese Foreign Ministry releases the text of the following statement: "The US troops stationed in South Korea constitute a threat to peace and stability in Korea, and their ongoing military exercises in a show of force can only aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula, to the detriment of peace and security in Northeast Asia and Asia as a whole . . . It is only natural that the DPRK should have strongly condemned these military exercises and taken necessary defense measures against them. The USA and South Korea should stop forthwith these massive joint military exercises and prevent any possible provocations. The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the USA should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so as to facilitate a dialogue between the North and South and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2739
02/08/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. In a Korean language broadcast, Beijing denounces recent joint military exercises held between the military forces of the United States and the ROK. The broadcast comments that this large-scale military exercise reveals itself as a dangerous step whereby the US and South Korean puppet forces are intentionally creating tension on the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace and security in Korea. The broadcast also notes that "In order to secure real peace on the Korean Peninsula, the USA should immediately stop all maneuvers of military threats, and all US forces should be withdrawn from South Korea so that the Korean people themselves may determine the life and future of the Korean Peninsula."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 83	2745
02/18/83	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Korea says that the Soviet Union is helping the DPRK to develop the Anju Coal Mine and that when completed the project will double coal production in the DPRK. Soviet assistance includes coal cutting machines, conveyor belt lines, loading machines, automated equipment and communications equipment. The broadcast mentions that North Korean mining experts recently visited the USSR. Some North Korean mining experts are receiving training at an unnamed school in the USSR. The broadcast represents Soviet aid to the DPRK's coal industry as an important part of reciprocal economic cooperation.	E	JPRS 83113 USSR Report 23 Mar 83	2921
02/21/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. M. N. Smirnovskiy, vice director of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, leads a delegation to the DPRK. The KWP Central Committee arranges a reception for the delegation. Kil Chae-Kyong, vice director of an unnamed KWP Central Committee department and M. N. Smirnovskiy address the reception.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Feb 83	2886
02/21/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. According to a North Korea broadcast to South Korea, Xinhua, the PRC's official news agency, broadcast a report about a meeting in Seoul of the so-called Revolutionary Party for Reunification. North Korea's	P	JPRS 83102 Korea Report 21 Mar 83	2914

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/22/83	broadcast says Xinhua reported on 18 February concerning a meeting of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. The meeting is said to have been held on 5 February.			2915
02/25/83	DPRK/USSR. USSR military attache to the DPRK G. S. Bulanov speaks at a soldier's meeting held at Kim Il-song Military College. Soviet Ambassador Shubnikov and M. N. Smirnovskiy were invited but are not reported in attendance. KPA Lt. General Yu Chi-ho, Deputy Director of the KPA General Political Bureau attended. Bulanov's remarks were directed against the US-ROK Team Spirit military exercise and against Japan for military involvement with the US and Korea.	M	FBIS (AP) 25 Feb 83	512
02/28/83	DPRK/PRC. A Friendship delegation from Hamhung City arrives in Shanghai as part of a sister cities agreement. The delegation from the DPRK is led by Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, and the chief of the Chinese Welcoming party is Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan. During a reception for the Hamhung City group Shanghai Mayor Wang says, "Our Chinese people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the Korean people demanding the US troop withdrawal from South Korea."	C	FBIS (China) 1 Mar 83	513
02/28/83	DPRK/USSR. M. N. Smirnovskiy, vice director of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, meets with Kim Hwan, a KWP Central Committee Politburo member and Director of the KWP Central Committee's Heavy Industry Department.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Mar 83	514
03/01/83	DPRK/PRC. Foreign Ministry Information Department director Qi Huaiyuan speaking on the eve of the opening of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit says that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's demand to be seated at the conference as the representative of Democratic Kampuchea is "completely justified." He also says that China supports the many nonaligned countries, solemn and just stand of opposing the participation of the puppet regime of Heng Samrin in the conference in any form.	P	FBIS (China) 1 Mar 83	515
03/01/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry denounces a statement issued at the end of a summit meeting (Feb. 22-23) of Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin regime. China called the statement, which announced that Vietnam would make partial troop withdrawals on a yearly basis if three preconditions are met, another hoax in order to cover up their criminal acts of aggression, deceive world opinion, and extricate themselves from external and internal difficulties.	M	Beijing Review 7 Mar 83	522
03/01/83	DPRK/USSR. M. N. Smirnovskiy, vice director of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and his delegation leave North Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Mar 83	2888

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/02/83	Smirnovskiy is seen off by Kil Chae-kyong, vice director of an unnamed KWP Central Committee Department.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 31 Mar 83	2963
03/02/83	DPRK/PRC. A DPRK delegation from Hamhung led by Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, meets with Wan Li, PRC Vice Premier and a CCP Politburo member.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Mar 83	2889
03/02/83	V. G. Kulkarni of the Far Eastern Economic Review interviews PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Beijing. In response to a question concerning whether China would recognize South Korea as part of a cross-recognition exchange in which the US would recognize North Korea Wu answered as follows: "We are against cross-recognition, which was put forward by the US and probably some other countries. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for independence and peaceful reunification, and [North Korea] President Kim Il Sung's proposals for the establishment of a Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo. The reunification should be realized free from external interference. To realize that, the US should first withdraw its troops completely from South Korea."	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 31 Mar 83	2963
03/05/83	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) discusses various aspects of Soviet technical aid provided to North Korea and other matters. Pravda reports that a cold rolling shop at the Chongjin metallurgical combine (Kimchaek Steel Plant) has been completed with Soviet assistance. Pravda indicates that three factories have been constructed in North Korea under barter agreements. The three factories are producing or will produce glazed wire, automobile batteries, and small motors. Deliveries to the Soviet Union from these plants will pay for Soviet technical assistance and repay credits granted by the USSR to the DPRK in the past. Pravda also discusses Chongjin port in North Korea mentioning that 40 Soviet ships call there each year. It says that because of "freight blockages" at the port North Korea is planning to expand the port so that it will be able to handle 10 million tons of freight a year. The port is said to presently be capable of handling 5 million tons of freight a year.	E	FBIS (USSR) 15 Mar 83	2939
03/06/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that according to TASS (Moscow) mass protest meetings are being held throughout the DPRK to demonstrate opposition to the US and South Korea Team Spirit military exercise underway in South Korea. Izvestiya reports that 80,000 people took part in one such protest.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 8 Mar 83	2930
03/07/83	DPRK/PRC. China has refused news programs transmitted by South Korea in an experimental exchange set up by the Asian Broadcasting Union. Central Chinese Television rejected the programs "because we have no relations with	C	FBIS (China) 9 Mar 83	524

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/09/83	South Korea," a spokesman said today. South Korea television aired its First Chinese programs, including news and a feature on the colorful Lantern Festival at Tianjin, last week.	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Mar 83	2922
03/11/83	DPRK/USSR. V. D. Samorukov, Chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, comments on cooperation between the DPRK and USSR in civil aviation. He mentions that the USSR has been training DPRK pilots to fly Tu-124 and Il-62 aircraft. Samorukov says: "I can proudly say that the DPRK possesses reliable pilots, who are able to perform long-term flights, even flying between the capitals of our two countries with quality performance." He mentions that the DPRK civil airline and Aeroflot, the Soviet civil airline, both fly between Khabarovsk and Pyongyang; that Aeroflot transported 11,000 passengers last year on the Moscow-Khabarovsk- Pyongyang route; and that beginning in April the Korean civil airline will operate between Pyongyang and Moscow.	CP	FBIS (AP) 14 Mar 83	2916
03/14/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A North Korea broadcast to South Korea says that the PRC has refused to receive news programs sent from South Korea in an experimental news exchange program sponsored by the Asian Broadcasting Union. The North Korea broadcast says a spokesman for Chinese Central Television explained that the exchange was rejected because the PRC has no relations with South Korea.	MP	FBIS (China) 14 Mar 83	533
03/15/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. The Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Soonsiri condemns a statement made by Vietnam's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in India. The Vietnamese leader said Vietnam will withdraw its "volunteers" from Kampuchea when foreign countries end their penetration into Kampuchea. The Chinese news agency reports Prasong Soonsiri's comments that "penetration" is a word that fits Vietnam because it invaded Kampuchea. He also considers the "volunteer" label for Vietnam's troops in Kampuchea to be inaccurate.	E	FBIS (USSR) 16 Mar 83	2923

DA	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/17/83	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Korea commemorates the 34th anniversary of the signing of a DPRK-USSR economic and cultural agreement on 17 March 1949. The broadcast has as its theme that Soviet-Korean cooperation has enabled North Korea to modernize several industries. It says 3,000 Soviet specialists are now in the DPRK. Mentioned specifically are the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, Kimchaek Iron Works, and the Pyongyang Textile Plant. Soviet exports to Korea include automated equipment, machinery, and petroleum products. USSR imports from the DPRK include non-ferrous and ferrous metals, magnesia clinker, cement, food, and some products produced by light industries.	E	FBIS (USSR) 18 Mar 83	2924
03/22/83	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports that a KWP delegation led by Kim Pyong-pae, vice director of an unnamed department of the KWP Central Committee, departed today for a visit to the PRC.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Mar 83	2891
03/22/83	DPRK/USSR. The Soviet Union broadcasts to Korea an interview with an official of the Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. This official commets on Soviet aid to various facilities in the DPRK. The report mentions aid to the Pukchang and Chongjin Thermal Power Plants. At the Yongsong Bearing Plant Soviet engineers are said to be providing training to Koreans on how to operate automated equipment provided by the USSR. The Pukchang Aluminum Plant is to be completed in April 1983. The Pyongyang Motor Manufacturing Plant will be completed soon and will produce refrigerators and washing machines.	E	JPRS USSR Jun 83	2925
03/22/83	DPRK/PRC. A workers delegation from the Korean Workers Party (KWP) led by a deputy department head of the KWP-CC Kim Pyong-Pae arrives in Beijing. The group is met upon arrival by Qian Liren, deputy director of the CCP-CC International Liason Dept.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Mar 83	2993
03/29/83	DPRK/PRC. Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fu Hao hosts a banquet for a visiting delegation from the North Korean Foreign Ministry headed by Vice Minister Chon In-chol.	P	FBIS (China) 30 Mar 83	3003
03/30/83	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet foreign trade journal published in Moscow includes figures for USSR-DPRK bilateral trade in the years 1981 and 1982. The following figures indicate millions of rubles. 1981: imports from DPRK 250.3, exports to the DPRK 278.9, surplus for the USSR of 28.6. 1982: imports from the DPRK 362.5, exports to the DPRK 318.5, surplus for the DPRK of 44. The journal also lists 1981 and 1982 bilateral trade figures for all other countries that the USSR acknowledges as a trade partner.	E	JPRS 83343 USSR Report Apr 83	2940

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/31/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. Issues and Studies publishes an article entitled "Rivalry Between Moscow and Beijing on the Korean Peninsula. The article says that both the PRC and USSR favor maintaining the status quo, i.e. two Koreas, but for different reasons. The PRC is said to want US troops in South Korea to counter Soviet military interests in the region. The USSR is said to favor two Koreas as a strategic buffer and is further said to oppose unification of the Korean peninsula by military means.		Issues & Studies (Taipei Taiwan) Mar 83	2965
04/03/83	DPRK/PRC. State Councilor and member of the CCP-CC Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee Ji Pengfei meets with a "workers delegation" from the Korean Workers Party (KWP) led by Kim Pyong-pae, a deputy department head of the KWP-CC.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Apr 83	3185
04/04/83	DPRK/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) says that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, recently published a statement in Pyongyang. North Korea calling for Vietnamese armed forces to withdraw from Kampuchea. The Xinhua report is of interest because the Chinese news agency is the sole source reporting that Sihanouk was allowed to issue a statement on a political issue that is sensitive for the North Korean Government. The DPRK Government does not publicly criticize the Soviet Union or Vietnam for their military involvement in Kampuchea.	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Apr 83	2966
04/04/83	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Commentary endorses the position that came out of the 23 March 1983 ASEAN foreign ministers conference that the settlement of the Kampuchean problem should be worked out within the framework of the International Conference on Kampuchea and relevant United Nations resolutions. Also the proposal made by Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on 11 March 1983 at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit calling for a "regional summit" is denounced. The commentary says the idea of a "regional summit" will only create a false impression that Vietnam is willing to settle the Kampuchean crisis by negotiations when in fact they are clinging to their regional hegemonic ambitions, that they want to create an "indochinese federation as a basis for further expansion in Southeast Asia." The commentary also argues that Hanoi's proposed "regional summit" has Moscow's approval and support.	P	Beijing Review 4 Apr 83	3186
04/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is interviewed by the Nihon Keizai Shim bun and says that the purpose of the continuing Sino-Soviet consultations is to remove obstacles to normalize relations. The obstacles being a reduction in Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end to Soviet support for Vietnam in Kampuchea. On the question of whether suspending Soviet aid to Vietnam would bring an end to Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, Qian says, "The Soviet Union holds the key on this matter."	P	FBIS (China) 12 Apr 83	3192

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/06/83	DPRK/USSR. North Korean civil aircraft begin flights to Moscow for the first time. According to KCNA one aircraft will leave Pyongyang each Wednesday and return from Moscow each Friday. KCNA says the opening of the route will contribute to the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and USSR.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Apr 83	2892
/83	DPRK/PRC. Chon In-chol, DPRK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, meets in Beijing wth Ji Pengfei, a State Councillor and a CCP Central Committee member. Chon is leading a foreign ministry delegation on a visit to the PRC. Later that day Wu Xueqian, PRC Foreign Minister, hosted a luncheon given for the DPRK delegation.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Apr 83	2894
04/06/83	DPRK/PRC. State Councillor Ji Pengfei holds talks with members of a "good-will delegation from the North Korean Foreign Ministry led by Vice Minister Chon In-chol. The group also meets with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.	P	FBIS (China) 7 Apr 83	3190
04/08/83	DPRK/PRC. Member of the CCP-CC and Chairman of the CCP Sichuan Provincial Advisory Commission Tan Qilong leads a goodwill delegation to North Korea. At a welcoming banquet KWP-CC Member An Song-hak says, "The Chinese people are our closest comrades in arms and China is our reliable rear area.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Apr 83	3193
04/08/83	DPRK/USSR. Arab sources in the Middle East report that the USSR is engaged in talks with North Korea in an effort to persuade Pyongyang to halt its arms shipments to Iran. Tehran's intransigence in coming to terms with its enemy Iraq, reportedly has provoked the impatience of the USSR and is responsible for the Soviet overture to North Korea.	M	FBIS (USSR) 8 Apr 83	3035
04/11/83	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song meets with a CCP goodwill delegation led by Tan Qilong, a member of the CCP Central Committee. Kim arranges a banquet that evening for the CCP delegation. The banquet is attended by several Korean leaders including Kim Hwan and So Yun-sok, members of the KWP Politburo.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 14 Apr 83	2893
04/11/83	DPRK/PRC. Iran is said to be receiving Chinese-built F-6 fighter aircraft through North Korea. The report is based on information collected in Baghdad, Iraq. An unnamed official of Iraq's Ministry of Defense said that Iraq does not have any evidence that North Korean pilots are flying aircraft for Iran in the Iran-Iraq conflict.	M	AW&ST (Hightstown, NJ) 11 Apr 83	2967

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/12/83	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, on his tour of the Far East, holds talks in Tokyo with his Japanese counterpart, Toshijero Nakajima. The discussions cover the issue of nuclear armaments and various bilateral matters that mar the smooth course of Japanese-Soviet relations. Kapitsa reportedly proposes an accord under which Moscow would "guarantee the non-use of its nuclear weapons against Japan, if Tokyo for its part would continue its policy of renouncing the possession of nuclear armaments or their placement on Japanese soil. Kapitsa's offer is rejected by Japan which reiterates its anti-nuclear policy and affirms that its non-militaristic posture should be matched by "concrete disarmament measures by the Soviet side." Kapitsa then warns Japan not to reinforce its military capabilities with the intent of participating in the American strategic consensus in the Pacific. He further warns that Japanese disregard of the Soviet admonition would lead to countermeasures by Moscow. In other developments, the Soviet diplomat announces that the USSR is opposed to any reciprocal recognition of the two Koreas.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 14 Apr 83	2515
04/15/83	DPRK/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that a cold rolling shop was recently completed at the Kimchaek Metallurgical Combine with Soviet assistance. TASS says that according to provisions of a bilateral agreement, the USSR has helped North Korea expand the production capability of Kimchaek, has provided modern machinery to the facility, and has trained Korean workers at Kimchaek.	E	SWB (London) 18 May 83	2932
04/17/83	DPRK/USSR. Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Moscow), a Soviet economic newspaper, discusses the USSR's economic assistance to the DPRK. Under the provisions of one agreement, the Soviet Union has helped North Korea expand the production capability of the Kimchaek Steel Complex by 1 million tons. In recent years a cold rolling shop, an oxygen converter, and a hot rolling shop are said to have been built with Soviet assistance. Some of the modern equipment for Kimchaek has come from the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant. Dozens of Soviet experts are credited with having worked at Kimchaek and having helped train Korean workers. The article says that DPRK President Kim Il-song is pleased with the Soviet assistance and has sent a message of thanks to Soviet workers at Kimchaek.	E	FBIS (USSR) 21 Apr 83	2942
04/19/83	DPRK/PRC. KWP Politburo member So Yun-sok arrives in Beijing leading a KWP friendship visiting group. CCP Politburo member Xi Zhongxun arranges a banquet for the KWP delegation. According to KCNA, Xi spoke at the banquet in support of DPRK policies on reunification and opposing war provocations by the US and ROK.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 83	2895
04/19/83	DPRK/PRC. Leading Secretary of the Pyongyang City KWP Committee So Yun-sok arrives in Beijing for a two-week visit to China and is received by CCP	P	FBIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3198

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Secretariat and Politburo member Xi Zhongxun. So leads a delegation of leading party secretaries from various North Korean provinces and cities.			
04/21/83	DPRK/USSR. A photo exhibition in honor of the 51st anniversary of the Korean People's Army opens at the Central Museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow. The exhibit is being sponsored by the General Political Bureau of the Soviet Army and an unnamed Soviet official from that organization attended the opening. The DPRK military attache to the USSR also attended the opening.	M	FBIS (AP) 26 Apr 83	2896
04/22/83	DPRK/PRC. The Beijing Garrison of the CPLA hosts a celebration for the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Senior Colonel Kim Pyong-ho, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing, says, "In any future struggle against our common enemy, we'll fight shoulder to shoulder with our Chinese comrades-in-arms forever."	M	FBIS (China) 26 Apr 83	3206
04/22/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A commentary in Jiefangjun Bao [Liberation Army Daily] criticizes the joint Military exercises of US and ROK forces called "Team Spirit-83" claiming they are "threatening the northern half of the republic, aggravating the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and damaging the peace and security of Northeast Asia and all of Asia."	M	FBIS (China) 26 Apr 83	3207
04/23/83	DPRK/PRC. A film reception in honor of the 51st Anniversary of the Korean People's Army is held at the Korean embassy in Beijing. Yang Dezhi and other Chinese military leaders are invited to the reception. The KCNA report does not indicate that any prominent Chinese military leaders attended the reception.	M	FBIS (AP) 26 Apr 83	2897
04/23/83	DPRK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), the newspaper published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, discusses North Korea's defense preparations. A correspondent for the newspaper visits North Korean Air Force and Army units. The theme of the article is the so called military threat from the ROK and US armed forces in South Korea.	M	JPRS 83603 USSR Report Jun 1983	2943
04/24/83	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) discusses Soviet support to the Kimchaek Steel Complex in Chongjin, North Korea. Kimchaek is said to be the largest project the Soviet Union supports in North Korea. One-fourth of Soviet specialists working in North Korea are said to work at Kimchaek. Kimchaek now has 22 shops and 10,000 workers. The Soviet newspaper praises North Korea for building a 100-km pipeline to deliver iron particles mined at Masan to Kimchaek, thus cutting the cost of transportation.	E	JPRS 83532 USSR Report May 1983	2946

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/26/83	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from the North Korean news agency, Nodong Sinmun, under the leadership of its editor-in-chief departs Pyongyang for an official visit to China.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	3091
05/03/83	DPRK/PRC. So Yun-sok's KWP friendship delegation leaves the PRC. While there the delegation visited Guangzhou (21 April), the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (22-24 April) and Shanghai (25-29 April). CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with the delegation in Beijing on 1 May. Xi Zhongxun, CCP Politburo member and Chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and Hu Qili, director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee also attended the 1 May meeting with Hu Yaobang.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 May 83 2898	
05/05/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Korea Newsreview report says that South Korea did not detect any attempts by the North Korean Air Force to intercept the Chinese civil aircraft that flew through North Korea's airspace before landing in South Korea on 5 May. The article says that North Korean aircraft did react after the Chinese civil aircraft crossed the Demilitarized Zone and entered South Korean airspace.	MP	Korea Newsreview (Seoul) 14 May 83	2875
05/13/83	DPRK/PRC. Ling Qing, permanent PRC representative to the United Nations, leaves the DPRK concluding a 7-day visit. During his visit Ling's primary contact was Kim Chae-suk, DPRK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ling met with DPRK President Kim Il-song on 11 May.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 May 83 2899	
05/14/83	DPRK/PRC. Iran is said to be receiving F-6 Chinese-built fighter aircraft through North Korea.	M	The Economist (London) 14 May 83	2968
05/17/83	DPRK/PRC. The DPRK and PRC sign a cultural exchange agreement for 1983-4. The agreement is signed in Beijing by Yi Chang-son, DPRK Minister of Culture and Art and by Zhu Muzhi, PRC Minister of Culture.	C	FBIS (AP) 24 May 83 2904	3227
05/17/83	DPRK/PRC. China and North Korea sign a cultural agreement for 1983-84 calling for an increase over the previous year in the number of cultural exchanges between the two countries. The agreement is signed in Beijing by the DPRK Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son and by China's Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.	C	FBIS (China) 18 May 83 3227	
05/17/83	DPRK/PRC. The director of the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) Chu Hyon-ok leads a delegation that begins a two-week tour of China as the guest of the Xinhua News Agency and its director Mu Qing. The Korean group is scheduled to tour six cities and be briefed on a wide range of topics.	C P	FBIS (China) 18 May 83 3228	

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/17/83	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry announces that Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit North Korea later this month. The announcement comes just days after China and South Korea conclude negotiations over a Chinese civil airliner that was hijacked to South Korea on 5 May.	P	FBIS (China)	18 May 83
05/18/83	DPRK/USSR. A protocol is signed at the conclusion of the 18th Meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and USSR. The meeting was held in Pyongyang from 16-18 May. The protocol is signed by DPRK Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae and by N. V. Talyzin, a deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR permanent representative to CEMA.	EP	FBIS (AP)	19 MAY 83
05/18/83	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK and USSR sign a protocol on bilateral trade for 1983. The protocol is signed by DPRK Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and USSR Vice Minister of Foreign Trade I. T. Grishin.	E	FBIS (AP)	19 May 83
05/20/83	DPRK/PRC. Pyongyang Domestic Service reports the text of speeches delivered by DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on 20 May. The emphasis of both speeches is on DPRK-PRC cooperation and on opposition to US Forces in Korea. Wu is reported to have said the following: "The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and discontinue its interference in the international affairs of Korea. This is the basic way to terminate the artificially created division and tension.	MP	SWB (Reading, UK)	23 May 83
05/20/83	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports on the recently concluded meeting of the Soviet-Korean Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Questions. According to Izvestiya the following items were on the agenda: current and future technical assistance to the DPRK; current and future Soviet participation in construction projects in the DPRK; issues related to the 1982 DPRK-USSR trade protocol; tasks for the 1983 DPRK-USSR trade protocol; and how planning agencies of the DPRK and USSR will conduct consultations on questions of trade and economic cooperation for 1986-90.	E	FBIS (USSR)	20 May 83
05/20/83	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese publish, for both domestic and international dissemination, excerpts of a thesis on communism by Kim Chong-il, son and designated successor of North Korean leader Kim Il-song. Since the younger Kim's designation as heir apparent in 1980 the Chinese have expressed their disapproval by their public silence on the issue. By publishing Kim Chong-il's thesis Beijing apparently has given its approval to this succession scheme.	P	FBIS (China)	25 May 83

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/21/83	DPRK/USSR. A. A. Shramov, Deputy Chief of the Freight Bureau, USSR Ministry of Railways, leaves Pyongyang. Shramov was in North Korea to discuss a cargo transport plan for 1983.	P	JPRS 83722 Korea Report 20 Jun 83	2903
05/23/83	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song receives PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Pyongyang.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 May 83	2902
05/24/83	DPRK/PRC. During his visit to North Korea, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian says, "Both sides will make still greater efforts to consolidate and develop the friendly relations between the two countries and pledge closer cooperation in international struggle. We are very satisfied with the outcome of this visit."	P	FBIS (China) 25 May 83	3232
05/24/83	ROK/DPRK/PRC. Director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Shen Tu holds a press conference broadcast to North Korea on the hijacking of a CAAC airliner to South Korea on 5 May. Shen says he signed a memorandum of agreement with the South Koreans on the return of the aircraft, crew, and passengers but does not mention that the memorandum used the official designations of South Korea and China, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Shen also says that because the two sides did not reach agreement on handling the six hijackers, we [China] retained the right to continue negotiations.	P	FBIS (China) 26 May 83	3234
05/27/83	DPRK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang receives DPRK Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 83	2905
05/30/83	DPRK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang receives a Korean Central News Agency delegation led KCNA Director Chu Hyon-ok.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 83	2906
05/30/83	DPRK/USSR. A. G. Shumeyko, second secretary of the Voronezh Provincial Committee of the CPSU, meets in Pyongyang with Hyon Mu-kwang, a KWP Politburo member. Kim Pyong-pae, vice director of an unnamed KWP Central Committee Department and Soviet Ambassador Shubnikov also attend the meeting.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Jun 83	2907
06/00/83	DPRK/PRC. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CCP-CC confirms that Kim Chong-il, son of DPRK President Kim Il-song and heir apparent, visited China in June. While meeting with a visiting delegation from the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly Hu says that the younger Kim made an "invited by unannounced visit to China in June this year." In addition to	P	FBIS (China) 8 Jul 83	3214

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/02/83	meeting with Yu, Yim Chong-il also met with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping.			
06/02/83	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that A. G. Shumeyko, second secretary of the CPSU Voronezh Provincial Committee, visited North Korea from 23-31 May to promote interparty contacts concerning the chemical industries of the DPRK and USSR.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jun 83	2945
06/02/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Far Eastern Economic Review report says that the PRC and USSR are not interested in recognizing the ROK in exchange for the US and Japan recognizing the DPRK. FEER indicates that strong DPRK opposition is preventing serious consideration of the issue in Beijing and Moscow. The ROK, however, will probably continue to promote economic and cultural exchanges with the PRC and USSR.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 2 Jun 83	2969
06/10/83	DPRK/PRC. He Guangyuan, PRC Vice Minister of Machine Building, leads a delegation visiting the DPRK. The delegation is met by Son Pyong-kol, Vice Chairman of the DPRK Machine Industry Commission.	EP	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 83	2909
06/11/83	DPRK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Kim Chong-il, heir apparent to DPRK President Kim Il-song, has been seen in Beijing. Kim was seen be a Japanese resident in Beijing at a Beijing museum.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Jun 83	2971
06/15/83	DPRK/PRC. The South China Morning Post (Hong Kong) cites Japanese sources in reporting that Kim Chong-il, heir apparent to DPRK President Kim Il-song, has recently been to China and may still be there. The report says that on 8 June a shortwave radio broadcast in Korean from Jilin Province in the PRC was monitored in Japan. The broadcast said that Kim was in China to confer with unnamed officials.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Jun 83	2972
06/16/83	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song sends congratulations to Yuri Andropov on the occasion of Andropov's election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Jun 83	2910
06/21/83	DPRK/PRC. Chong Chun-ki, a member of the KWP Politburo and Director of the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences, meets with the visiting Chinese machine industry delegation led by He Guangyuan.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 83	2911
06/21/83	DPRK/PRC. Kim Ung-ho, Vice Chairman of the DPRK State Science and Technology Committee, leads a delegation leaving Pyongyang for the PRC to	EP	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 83	2912

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/24/83	attend the 23d meeting of the DPRK-PRC Intergovernmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jun 83	2928
06/25/83	DPRK/SRV/DPRK/PRC. Trud (Moscow) reports that U Chong-hak, vice chairman of the DPRK General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, has concluded a visit to the USSR. U Chong-hak's primary contact while in the Soviet Union was K. Y. Matskyavichyus, a secretary of the USSR All Union Central Council of Trade Unions and Chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Jun 83	3219
06/25/83	ASEAN/SRV/DPRK/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency gives extensive coverage of the just concluded 16th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting highlighting the group's communique which calls for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Jun 83	3219
06/25/83	DPRK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that an unnamed East European resident in Beijing indicated that Kim Chong-il heir apparent to DPRK President Kim Il-song, visited China for 11 days from 2 through 12 June. The same source said that Kim visited Beijing to explain North Korea's plans concerning the transfer of power and to allow Kim the chance to exchange views with Chinese leaders on various issues.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Jul 83	2973
06/27/83	DPRK/PRC/USSR. KCNA reports that the Fourth International Calisthenic Tournament opened in Nampo on 26 June attended by teams from the USSR, PRC, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Korea.	C	JPRS 83959 Korea Report 22 July 83	2913
06/30/83	DPRK/PRC. Tong-il Ilbo (Tokyo), a newspaper published by Koreans in Japan sympathetic to South Korea, reports that a source familiar with the North Korea leadership indicated that Kim Chong-il, heir apparent to DPRK President Kim Il-song, was dissatisfied with the results of recent meetings with Chinese officials in Beijing. The newspaper says Kim Chong-il wants Chinese support for a hardline policy toward South Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Jun 83	2974

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/03/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet propaganda organs keep up the steady drumbeat of opposition to Pakistan's alleged "military alliance" with the United States. According to a TASS broadcast to South Asia, Pakistan has become a "minor partner" in Washington's geostrategic design to transform it into an obedient tool. Pakistan, which is becoming increasingly dependent on the imperialist power, has already emerged as a destabilizing factor in the whole of southwest Asia. It is common knowledge, continues TASS, "that the territory of that country has now become a beachhead of aggression in the undeclared war waged by the forces of imperialism and aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan." TASS adds that Pakistani troops are being directed by Washington to carry out "subversive acts" against India, Iran, and Yemen.	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jan 83	1763
01/05/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese caravan crosses the newly-opened Khunjerab Pass in Pakistan's northern territories to inaugurate a two-way trade that was recently negotiated between Pakistan and China. A Pakistani caravan is slated to make a visit to Xinjiang Province in June.	E	FBIS (SA) 7 Jan 83	1759
01/08/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet cultural troupe from Azerbaijan arrives in Pakistan as part of a 2-week visit of the country. The cultural troupe is led by internationally acclaimed singer Rashid Beibutov. On hand to observe the group's performance in Rawalpindi is President Zia.	C	The Muslim (Islamabad) 9 Jan 83	1786
01/16/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaly Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, tells an interviewer from the Urdu-language press that the USSR is willing to extend economic aid to Pakistan and that his government is "waiting anxiously for some solid proposals from Pakistan in this regard." On other matters, Smirnov states that UN negotiator Diego Gordovez should have "complete freedom" in negotiating a settlement to the Afghanistan crisis. Smirnov reiterates, however, the standard Soviet line that Afghanistan is an independent country and that Soviet forces are there at the invitation of the legal Afghan Government. Smirnov mentions that talks between high Soviet officials and the Foreign Minister and Foreign Secretary of Pakistan have gone well.	EP	Jang (Karachi) 17 Jan 83	1756
01/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. On 29 January, AFP reports from Beijing that China denies having given Pakistan advice on the construction of an atomic bomb. The denial is a reaction to a story in the Washington Post quoting U.S. intelligence sources as saying that China had given Pakistan such advice. The Chinese Foreign Ministry says: "There is no such thing of this sort."	MP	FBIS China 1 Feb 83	2361
02/09/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Speaking before a Civil Service Academy gathering in Lahore, Pakistani Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur states that Pakistan does not face an immediate threat of a Soviet military invasion.	E	The Muslim (Islamabad) 9 Feb 83	3179

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	The GOP spokesman believes that with the passage of time, the low-level Soviet threat that currently confronts Pakistan will diminish. In response to a query, Talpur maintains that Pakistan is prepared to accept all kinds of assistance from the Soviet Union, including the transfer of military hardware. Examples of ongoing collaboration schemes between the two countries include the steel factory near Karachi and a tractor factory being built near Lahore.			
02/10/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Afghan guerrilla leader Gulbadin Hekmatyar attends an Iranian Embassy function in Islamabad to observe Iran's Revolution Day. Also in attendance is Soviet Ambassador Smirnov, who promptly walks out of the reception.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 11 Feb 83	1787
02/12/83	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Noted political commentator Mushahid Hussain writes in The Muslim (Islamabad) that the shuttle diplomacy of UN representatives Diego Cordovez in an effort to resolve the Afghanistan crisis has made some progress. After listing the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Cordovez mission, Hussain then speculates on the ambiguous stance "the Chinese have taken on the talks. Hussain believes the Chinese "do not view the Cordovez mission with the enthusiasm and interest being shown by Pakistan." The Chinese feel that a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is unlikely under any circumstances since, in Beijing's view, the occupation of Afghanistan is only a way-station on the Soviet march to the Persian Gulf. Additionally, the Chinese scoff at idea of providing international guarantees of noninterference into the affairs of Afghanistan since the only issue at hand is Soviet interference in the country. The commentary concludes that Pakistan and China do not hold the same perspectives on negotiating with the Soviets and their Afghan allies.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 12 Feb 83	3178
02/15/83	PAKISTAN/US. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the venerated leader of Pakistani Pashtuns, issues a statement to a news correspondent regarding Soviet intentions in the region. Contrary to other interviews granted on the same subject, Ghaffar Khan tells DAWN that Afghanistan is being ruled by the Soviets and that the "red flood" has completely destroyed the brotherly Islamic country. Ghaffar Khan urges his countrymen to awaken to the threat on their doorstep and forge a new sense of unity among the Pashtun tribal population.	P	Dawn (Karachi) 16 Feb 83	1821
02/17/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. AFP reports that Pakistan has purchased 18 A-5 close-up support fighter planes from China. The first 6-plane squadron is scheduled to land today in Peshawar, with two more squadrons due to arrive shortly.	M	The Hindu (Madras) Feb 83	3174
02/17/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan announces officially that it has purchased 18 A-5 twin-jet fighter bomber aircraft from China. The first squadron of six	M	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo), 18 Feb 83	2753

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/22/83	PLANES HAS ARRIVED IN PESHAWAR	MP	FBIS (USSR) 3 Mar 83	1784
	Planes has arrived in Peshawar and two additional squadrons are due shortly. The A-5 (or F-6 bis) is the Chinese version of the F-6/MiG-19 with some modifications.			
02/26/83	PAKISTAN/URSSR. Pravda (Moscow)	PS	FBIS China 28 February 1983	2391
	in the Communist weekly BLITZ of Bombay, asserts that special Pakistan Army units which are masquerading as Afghans are infiltrating into Afghanistan in support of "counterrevolutionary groups." The CPSU daily alleges that these Army "cutthroats" are engaging in acts of sabotage and terrorism. PRAVDA terms these actions "armed provocations on Afghanistan territory."			
02/26/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that on 26 February the Chinese Foreign Ministry again denies that China is cooperating with Pakistan in the nuclear field. Responding to an assertion by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Asian Affairs Howard B. Schaffer that there is a "nuclear relationship" between Beijing and Islamabad, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry says "There is no such thing." The Foreign Ministry stresses that it has already denied last month's press reports from Washington that China had supplied Pakistan with information on the manufacture of an atomic bomb.			
02/26/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia receives Hao Pingnan, Chinese Vice Minister of Radio and Television, and a Chinese delegation of broadcast journalists. The group is in Pakistan to sign a bilateral agreement covering the exchange of films and artists.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 28 Feb 83	1897
02/28/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. China has delivered the first squadron of A-5 Fantan close-support fighters to Pakistan. Islamabad has 42 Fantans on order. The new aircraft are expected to be grouped into three squadrons. The Fantan is based on the F-6 (Chinese-built MiG-19 FARMER) with modifications. Side jet intakes replace the MiG-19's straight-through inlet and the nose houses various avionics. Typical weapon load includes two 23mm cannon, two 7-round 57mm rocket pods and six 250 kilograms bombs mounted internally and externally.	M	Flight Internat'l (Sutton, UK), 16 Apr 83	2757
03/01/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese banking delegation visits Pakistan and calls on various government leaders including President Zia ul Haq. In talks between the visiting Chinese and Pakistani officials, both sides express agreement that cooperation between the two countries should be promoted in the fields of economy, trade, and finance.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 16 Mar 83	3010
03/03/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq receives a delegation from the Bank of China led by Bank president Jin Deqin. The delegation has been	E	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 83	520

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/10/83	touring Pakistan since 26 February and has met with Finance Minister Ishaq-Khan and Governor of the State Bank Agha Kazi. Minister of Production and National Logistics Said Qadir wants China to cooperate in Pakistan's development on both light and heavy industry.	C	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi) 10 Mar 83	3177
03/11/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaly S. Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, grants a rare interview to a Pakistani correspondent. Over the course of the interview, Smirnov surveys a wide range of issues that define the state of bilateral relations. On the crucial topic of Afghanistan, Smirnov insists that the Soviet position has always been "fresh, positive and constructive." Moscow has always expressed its readiness to promote a peaceful settlement of the Afghan situation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial ties. Smirnov stresses that the recent meetings of Warsaw Treaty member states underlined the Soviet bloc's acceptance of the UN Secretary-General's role in bringing together Afghanistan and Pakistan. A solution to the crisis does not lie with Moscow, he states. "Instead it lies in direct talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan." Smirnov notes that political relations between Pakistan and the USSR are slowly improving. Whereas political contacts were almost nonexistent a few years ago, the two sides now regularly exchange Foreign Ministry delegations to discuss bilateral issues. During this year alone there were three meetings between FM Gromyko and FM Yaqub Khan. On economic issues, Smirnov characterizes Pakistani-USSR ties as "normal." Special mention is made of large scale Soviet aided projects such as the Gudu power project, the Karachi steel complex and the Belarus tractor plant. Smirnov goes on to make repeated references to his country's willingness to expand economic relations with Pakistan. "We could cooperate in the development - electric power, construction of roads and some other projects in opening new fields for further economic development," he asserts. Smirnov states he is not fully satisfied with the level of economic cooperation between the two sides, as new avenues are waiting to be explored. Cultural exchanges of dance troupes, artists and scholars are proceeding normally, Smirnov notes. He reveals that the Soviets have suggested that Pakistan send about 50 students per year and about 20 post-graduate scholars for training in Soviet institutions--a suggestion which Pakistan has not fully utilized.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Mar 83	3017
03/13/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. A steel-melting conveyor and a hot rolling mill constructed with Soviet aid soon will be commissioned at the metal works in Karachi. The plant will have an annual capacity of one million metric tons of steel.	E	FBIS (China) 15 Mar 83	535

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/14/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Four-member Soviet delegation arrives in Pakistan to attend commissioning ceremonies of the Karachi steel complex that is being erected with Soviet assistance. Heading the entourage is B. V. Bakin, the Soviet Minister of Maintenance and Special Construction work. In comments to the Press, Bakin states that the Soviet Union is prepared to diversify cooperation agreements with Pakistan for the mutual benefit of both countries. The group will also meet in Islamabad with Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and is expected to be in Pakistan for 8 days.	E P	FBIS (SA) 16 Mar 83	3176
03/15/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Wang Chuanbin, China's Ambassador to Pakistan, delivers a lecture on Chinese foreign policy at an Institute of Foreign Relations function in Karachi. The Ambassador spares no praise for the close ties that have grown up over the years between Pakistan and the PRC. Particularly noteworthy in the Chinese estimation is Pakistan's principled stand on Afghanistan, he notes.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 16 Mar 83	1893
03/17/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Urdu daily learns from "irrefutable sources" that President Zia has recently met with Soviet Ambassador V. S. Smirnov and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Mahbubul Haq to discuss Soviet contributions to Pakistani economic development. The Pakistanis have encouraged the Soviets to participate in the country's development plans. As a result of these meetings, Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik has sent a formal letter to the Soviet Embassy detailing projects in which Soviet participation will be welcomed.	EP	JPRS (MENA) 02740 20 Apr 83	1845
03/17/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet delegation led by Minister for Installation and Special Construction Work B. V. Bakin visits Pakistan to participate in the ceremony launching a steel-smelting converter at the iron and steel mill built with Soviet assistance in Karachi. During concurrent talks between the two sides, the Soviet minister emphasizes that the USSR is prepared to provide all around assistance in all fields to promote and strengthen economic relations with Pakistan. The two sides also discuss the possibility of establishing various auxiliary industries to benefit private sector steel mills in Pakistan.	E S	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 Mar 83	3024
03/18/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan presides over an official ceremony inaugurating a Soviet-assisted steel and billet mill at Pakistan Steel in Bin Quasim. After warmly thanking the Soviets for their economic and technical assistance in the project, Khan states: "The smoke coming out from the chimneys of this steel mill points to the direction of new horizons of mutual and common endeavors." The Soviet representative at the ceremony is B. V. Bakin, a Minister of Construction.	EP	FBIS (SA) 22 Mar 83	1824

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/19/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet delegation led by Construction Minister B. V. Bakin calls on Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad to discuss new areas of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. According to Pakistani media reports, the Soviets have agreed in principle to essential equipment for the continuing operation of the Karachi steel complex, the consolidation of the steel mill's construction base, and the use of the steel mill's byproducts in the private sector. Another topic that is broached is the Soviet supply of three 210 MW units for the Multan thermal power station. In the evening, the delegation meets with President Zia, who hosts a dinner for them.	E S	FBIS (SA) 21 Mar 83	2985
03/23/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. During National Day celebrations at the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, Pakistan's highest civilian award, the Sitara-i-Quaid-i-Azam, is presented to three Chinese technicians who were instrumental in constructing the Kamra aircraft rebuild factory.	P	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi), 31 Mar 83	1835
03/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. XINHUA carries a report without commentary about a meeting between Chinese State Counselor Ji Pengfei and a delegation from the Administrative Staff College of Pakistan. The Pakistani group is led by Viqar Ahmed.	M	SWB 7 Apr 83	1879
03/29/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. State Councilor Ji Pengfei meets with a delegation of the Pakistani Administrative Staff College led by its Dean Vigar Ahmed. The Pakistani visitors are briefed on Chinese Government organs and their role in modernization and reform.	P C	FBIS (China) 30 Mar 83	3007
04/02/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. First plenary session of the Pakistan-China Economic Minister Committee convenes in Islamabad under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the Chinese First Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Zheng Tuobin. The first order of business is the establishment of three subcommittees on trade, industry and joint ventures, and science and technology.	E S	Dawn (Karachi) 3 Apr 83	2707
04/03/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan-China joint economic committee convenes in Islamabad to discuss bilateral relations in various fields. Leading the 15-member Chinese delegation is Zheng Tuobin, first Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. At the first plenary session, the two sides agree to set up subcommittees for trade, industry, joint ventures, and scientific and technological exchanges.	E	FBIS (SA) 4 Apr 83	1831
04/04/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. The first meeting of the China-Pakistan Joint Committee on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concludes with the signing of three agreements. The agreements call for further talks on a	E	FBIS (China) 6 Apr 83	3187

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/06/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese trade delegation that is on tour of Pakistan visits an Afghan refugee camp in the Northwest Frontier Province. Zheng Tuobin, the leader of the delegation, calls for an unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the return of refugees to their homes in dignity and honor.	P	FBIS (SA) 8 Apr 83	1837
04/18/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Liu Kai, Assistant to the Chief of General Staff of the PLA, hosts a banquet in Beijing in honor of a Pakistani delegation from the National Defense College headed by Commodore Youssuf Raza.	M	SWB 21 Apr 83	1903
04/18/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan's destroyer Tariq leaves Shanghai after a visit to that city. The Xinhua News Agency says that the officers and crew were granted a warm reception during their stay.	M	FBIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3202
04/18/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from the Pakistan National Defense College is received at a Beijing banquet hosted by the assistant to the chief of the General Staff Liu Kai. The College has sent a delegation annually to China since 1973.	M	FBIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3203
04/19/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. In spite of differences over Afghanistan, the USSR is reported to have offered substantial financial assistance to Pakistan in a move to reactivate bilateral economic cooperation. According to Pakistani media, the offer was made during recent visits by two high-level Soviet economic delegations. Pakistani officials also have been invited to Moscow to discuss the details of the Soviet offer. The Soviet aid package reportedly includes assistance to build a thermo/hydro power station, an oil refinery and a metallurgical institute. The Soviets also have offered to expand the Karachi steel plant to double its present capacity. The Karachi plant already has accounted for more \$2.5 billion of Soviet aid, and is expected to reach full production by 1985.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 21 Apr 83	3081
04/19/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. During a barnstorming tour of Sind, President Zia publicly speculates that a primary motivation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the "success of the Islamic renaissance" taking place in Pakistan. Zia believes that the Soviets were acutely worried about "the flow of the Islamic spirit" to the Islamic republics of Soviet Central Asia.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 20 Apr 83	1885

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Afghanistan was never fully subdued by the British and the Soviets will similarly fail, Zia predicts.			
04/20/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Five-member delegation from the Chinese Family Planning Association arrives in Karachi to begin a 10-day official visit to Pakistan.	S	FBIS (SA) 27 Apr 83	1842
04/21/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese PLA Military College delegation tours Pakistan on a ten-day visit. The delegation calls on defense facilities and army units in Rawalpindi, Wah, Taxila, Kakul and Abbottabad.	M	Asian Defense Journal (Kuala Lumpur) 5/83	3086
04/22/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a press conference in Washington, Pakistani Minister of Planning and Development Mahbubul Haq reveals that Pakistan is becoming the "agricultural South Korea of the world" because of the wheat supplies it provides to China and the Middle East. Haq notes that China represents a "tremendous potential market" for Pakistani exports.	E	The Muslim (Islamabad) 23 Apr 83	1883
04/24/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. A delegation of Soviet officials led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister I.T. Grishin, arrives in Islamabad to sign a commodities exchange agreement for 1983/84. The pact will increase significantly the volume of trade between the two countries.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 May 83	3090
04/24/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. During a swing through the Subcontinent, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade I.T. Grishin pays a visit to Islamabad to sign a commodities exchange agreement for 1983-1984. The Soviet Minister relates that this year's agreement will see an increase in trade between the two countries.	E	FBIS (SA) 25 Apr 83	1846
04/25/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani delegation that returns from negotiations with the Chinese in Gilgit reports that civil traffic will be allowed between China and Pakistan through the Khunjerab Pass. Both sides have agreed to provide transport facilities for visitors on respective sides of the border.	EP	FBIS (SA) 27 Apr 83	1843
04/26/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan and the USSR conclude a barter trade protocol for 1983-84. The agreement envisages a total trade turnover of 1.17 billion rupees (\$90 million), an 80 percent increase in value over the previous pact. Pakistan, in addition, will export goods worth 381 million rupees (\$29.3 million) to the Soviet Union under a repayment agreement.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 May 83	3094
04/26/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Bilateral barter-trade agreement for 1983-84 is signed in Islamabad by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade I. T. Grishin and	E	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi) 5 May 83	1894

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Pakistani Secretary of Commerce Izharul Haque. Under the Terms of the agreement, total turnover of goods will increase 80 percent over last year's agreement. Pakistan agrees to export cotton textiles, ready-made garments, spectacle frames, linens, leather goods, cotton yarn and thread, carpets, basmati rice and miscellaneous other items. In exchange, the Soviets will provide tractor parts, machine tools, power generating sets, medical and hospital equipment, televisions and equipment and spare parts for Pakistan's sole steel mill.			
04/27/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Two Chinese painters arrive in Lahore during a cultural tour of Pakistan. The pair will paint various scenes of Pakistani cultural life, including an Afghan refugee camp in the NWFP.	C	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 27 Apr 83	1880
04/27/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. LtGen Fazle Haq, the martial law Governor of Northwest Frontier Province, reveals at a press conference that the Chinese have agreed to equip the province's police force and the Frontier Constabulary with the latest weapons. Equipping the two units will take over a year's time.	M	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 28 Apr 83	1881
04/27/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Lt Gen Fazle Haq, the martial law governor of the NWFP, reveals at a press conference that the Chinese have agreed to supply Pakistani paramilitary units with the latest weaponry in order to combat "antisocial" elements at work in the province. The NWFP Police and the Frontier Constabulary will take delivery of the unspecified weapons over the next year and a half. Details of the arrangement are not revealed.	M	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 28 Apr 83	2790
05/03/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. A seven-member Chinese cultural delegation led by Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi arrives in Karachi on an official visit to Pakistan.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 83	3106
05/03/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Seven-member Chinese cultural delegation led by Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi arrives in Karachi to begin an official visit.	C	FBIS (SA) 3 May 83	1882
05/04/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Prior to his upcoming visit to Moscow, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan states that diplomatic progress on the Afghanistan issue is "slow and difficult" and that he does not expect any "major breakthroughs to result from his discussions with Kremlin leaders. "Some progress" has occurred at the indirect talks being carried out under UN auspices in Geneva; however, FM Yaqub sees several issues which stand in the way of a comprehensive settlement. These impediments include defining the international guarantors of any proposed settlement, the timetable for the Soviet withdrawal, and Pakistan's continuing refusal to recognize the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul. FM Yaqub makes no predictions on the outcome of his Moscow talks.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Jun 83	2792

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/08/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul Haq declares in a press conference in Karachi that news circulating in western media last September and October that the USSR would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan was inaccurate, lacked authenticity and was entirely propaganda. The Pakistani leader expresses the hope, nevertheless, that the Soviet Union will help in the search for a political solution to the Afghan problem by pulling out its military forces from the embattled country and by enabling the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland without prejudice.	M P	HUAB (Jakarta) 83	11 May 3113
05/10/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. In response to a question about Soviet actions in Afghanistan, President Zia-ul Haq tells a British television reporter that "the Soviets, in my opinion, are in difficulty, and they feel the pinch of their difficulties. I think there is enough for us to believe that perhaps they might be able to compromise . . . on Afghanistan. And the compromise is the withdrawal of Russian troops." Admitting that he is an optimist, Zia reiterates that Pakistan must take the Soviets at their word that they wish to withdraw their forces. Zia flatly states that a military confrontation with the Soviet Union is out of the question for Pakistan. The Soviets, he reveals, are actively engaged in discussions of ways to withdraw in the Geneva proximity talks now underway. In return, Pakistan has stated: "We accept that the Soviet Union has, if not the right, at least the expectation of having a friendly Afghanistan" once their troops pull out.	P	FBIS (SA) 11 May 83	1896
05/10/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia tells a British television interviewer that the indirect talks in Geneva over the fate of Afghanistan are progressing well and that a Soviet troop withdrawal from the country may soon be reached. Zia surmises that a main motivation for the invasion was the Soviets' concern for the security of their southern border. Any withdrawal agreement must satisfy Soviet security requirements, which Pakistan is willing to concede as an acceptable Soviet concern, if not a Soviet right. "If the Russians can see and be assured that with the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan, they can be reasonably comfortable and safe. I think they will perhaps come to terms," he states. Negotiators are currently hammering out agreements on the Soviet withdrawal as well as the international guarantees which the Soviets are seeking. Asked whether the United States might balk at a peace settlement in Afghanistan, Zia replies: "No, I don't think they have any objection." Zia remarks that a Pakistani-Soviet agreement over Afghanistan would signify a "miracle in the 20th century."	P	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi) 19 May 83	1904
05/11/83	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. As part of Pakistan's campaign to find a diplomatic solution to the Afghanistan crisis, FM Yaqub Khan announces that he will travel to Moscow and Beijing in the coming weeks. Other stops for the Foreign Minister will include Great Britain, France and the United States.	P	FBIS (SA) 13 May 83	1878

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/11/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Responding to press reports of an imminent Soviet troop pullback from the Afghan side of the Durand Line, President Zia states that it is all propaganda. I have no confirmation of any such move. Zia reiterates Pakistan's long-held 4-point proposal for ending the Afghan crisis.	MP	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi), 12 May 83	1884
05/16/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan concludes two days of talks with China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Yaqub Khan says that "Pakistan and China have taken an identical and principled stand on the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and have remained in close touch on these and other matters." He describes his talks in Beijing as "useful" while China's Foreign Minister Wu concludes that the meetings were "sincere and friendly."	P	FBIS (China)	17 May 83
05/16/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China open the 4,600 meter Khunjerab Pass at the terminus of the Chinese-built Karakoram highway. The road will connect Chinese Xinjiang with the Pakistani-occupied portion of Kashmir. Although the pass was formally declared open on 27 Aug 82, this official opening marks the beginning of a free flow of traffic from both sides of the border along the artery. Pakistan announces that new telephone lines will be strung from Gilgit to the Pass. Proposals include the establishment of 11 new telephone exchanges, 11 public call offices and 6 carrier systems in the northern areas. Immigration checkpoints have already been established on both sides of the border.	MP	The Hindu (Madras)	18 May 83
05/17/83	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Upon returning to Pakistan after two days of consultations with Chinese leaders, FM Yaqub Khan tells a press conference that China and Pakistan stand behind the UN and Islamic Conference formulations for ending the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. His talks with the Chinese included "all aspects of the ongoing negotiations in Geneva," including the matter of international guarantees. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has accepted Yaqub's invitation to visit Pakistan, probably in a few months time.	P	FBIS (SA)	18 May 83
05/19/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio Moscow commentary beamed to South Asia analyzes ongoing talks between India and Pakistan over a proposed no-war pact. In Moscow's view, the joint decision to establish a bilateral commission "may help improve bilateral relations," although only if it is the "sincere wish of both sides to promote neighborly relations. India's position has always been premised on the lofty ideals of peaceful coexistence, noninterference, and nonuse of force. Pakistan's record, however, leaves much to be desired. The military regime in Islamabad, according to the broadcast, has repeatedly reneged on the 1972 Simla Agreement pledging both sides to settle disputes bilaterally. Pakistan persists in raising the	P	FBIS (USSR)	20 May 83

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Kashmir issue in multilateral fora such as the Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi. Other reasons to doubt Islamabad's intentions include the integration of occupied Kashmir into Pakistan, large-scale military construction along the Indian border, and the deployment of over 80 percent of the Pakistan Army against India. Most ominously, to Moscow's way of thinking, "Washington has already received base capabilities from Pakistan, even though Pakistani leaders claim they adhere to the principles of nonalignment." By refusing to agree to sign a pledge disavowing any intention of giving base rights to a foreign power, the Zia regime has again ignored the sincere interests of India in a normalization on the subcontinent.			
05/23/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. In an apparent act of sabotage designed to protest Soviet actions in Afghanistan, an English-language news reader for Radio Moscow alters his script and delete references to Pakistan as a safehaven for Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Vladimir Danchev reports on a meeting of tribal elders in Nangarhar and Paktia Provinces in which "the participant ^s underlined that the [violent] activity carried out from Soviet territory endangers the security of the population of Afghanistan. A later version of the script transmitted the same night by a second news reader substitutes "Pakistan" for the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 May 83	1898
05/26/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq remarks while in Nepal that a Soviet commitment to withdraw its "military forces from Afghanistan within a specified time limit would "provide the key" to a negotiated settlement concerning the embattled country. The Pakistani leader notes that "Such a settlement will also include reciprocal assurances of nonintervention and noninterference, international guarantees, and provisions for the safe and free repatriation of the Afghan refugees.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Jun 83	3138
05/27/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Speaking at a press conference in Kathmandu during his visit to Nepal, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq declares himself optimistic on the Afghan problem. He notes that "inner contacts between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, which have not been made public yet, and the fact that the Soviets want to withdraw from Afghanistan constitute the basis for this optimism." Zia cautions, however, that a solution may not be "so close at hand" because the negotiations "could drag on since they involved the withdrawal of the military of a superpower.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 28 May 83	3139
05/29/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaly Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, tells a gathering in Islamabad that the US and "some reactionary regimes in the Middle East" are trying to "torpedo the Geneva talks" being held under UN auspices over the Afghan issue. According to Smirnov, the CIA has escalated its subversion campaign inside Afghanistan from bases in Pakistan. He continues: "Soviet forces entered Afghanistan only after the formal	P /	The Muslim (Islamabad) 30 May 83	1921

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	equest or the legitimate government of that country was under serious threat because of the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction against the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan." Smirnov's prepared remarks to the session of the Strategic Studies Institute deals with the longstanding Soviet proposal for an Asian collective security system and the various peace and friendship treaties the Soviets have signed with states such as India.			
06/01/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq declares in the course of a press interview that the USSR may be willing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as part of a UN-sponsored settlement presently under discussion by Afghan and Pakistani Government representatives in Geneva. President Zia notes optimistically that "The very positive approach which the Soviet Union has adopted toward these talks, the direction, the moral support, the back-up which they are giving to the Afghan representative, all that indicates that the Soviet Union means business . . . Perhaps they are keen to withdraw . . . perhaps they want to have a letup, if not in Poland or Southeast Asia, or Angola or anywhere else, at least in Afghanistan, if the conditions are right.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 2 Jun 83	3147
06/08/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the CCP, issues an editorial that strongly supports efforts by India and Pakistan to patch up their differences so that relations can be normalized. The commentary notes with satisfaction the agreement between the two countries to hold further discussion on the proposals for a no-war pact and a treaty of peace and friendship.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 9 Jun 83	1913
06/08/83	PAKISTAN/PRC. Vice-Premier Yao Yi Lin and a 5-member Chinese delegation make a brief stopover at Karachi airport while en route home from the UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade.	P	FBIS (SA) 9 Jun 83	1917
06/09/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Yaqub Khan arrives in Moscow for discussions with FM Gromyko over the future of Afghanistan. This is the last stop in a series of visits FM Yaqub has recently made prior to the resumption of indirect negotiations to be convened under UN auspices in Geneva later this month. Other visits included Washington, Beijing, London, Paris, and Riyadh. Soviet media reveal no details of the talks and describe Yaqub's arrival as a "brief business visit." Yaqub and Gromyko meet for 3 hours without aides to discuss, in the words of PRAVDA, "the improvement of the situation in Southwest Asia as a whole and the normalization of Pakistan's relations with its neighbors." Gromyko is reported saying that a "political settlement is possible only on the basis of complete termination of armed and other interference from the outside in the internal affairs of...Afghanistan." During perfunctory airport ceremonies, FM Yaqub thanks	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Jun 83	1915

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the Soviets for the economic aid they have extended Pakistan in the past and invites Gromyko to visit Pakistan some time in the future.			-----
06/10/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. In a meeting with visiting Pakistani FM Shahabzada Yaqub Khan, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko says that Pakistan must end attacks from its territory against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime if there is to be an end to the conflict in Afghanistan. A Tass news agency summary of the meeting between the two leaders reports that "an important role can and must be played precisely by Pakistan, from the territory of which armed incursions into Afghanistan are made first of all." Tass reports also that FM Gromyko emphasized that "a political settlement is possible only on the basis of complete termination of armed and any other interference from the outside in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Jun 83	3154
06/12/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Shahabzada Yaqub Khan returns from Moscow where he conducted talks with Soviet leaders over Afghanistan. Yaqub terms the discussions "thorough and frank" as well as "most fruitful." Without going into details, Yaqub reveals that both sides in the talks came away with a common desire to find a political solution to the Afghan problem. Both sides also reaffirmed their commitment to the UN process now underway at Geneva. While Pakistan will continue to pursue a "constructive" course in the talks, Yaqub is under no illusion over the substantial hurdles that lie ahead. He concludes: "I do not foresee a quick solution to the Afghan issue."	P	FBIS (SA) 15 Jun 83	1919
06/18/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Quoting a highly placed official in Islamabad, THE MUSLIM reports that the Soviet Union has invited three Pakistani ministers of state to visit Moscow to conduct talks on economic collaboration between the two countries. The three officials that will reportedly make the trip are Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister for Petroleum Farman Ali Khan, and Minister for Production LIG Saeed Qadir. Also scheduled is an August visit to Pakistan by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. The talks will focus on "three or four major projects which the Soviets have shown interest." These projects include an expansion of the Soviet-built steel mill near Karachi. The paper reports: "The contacts received by the recent visit to Moscow by Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan."	EP	The Muslim (Islamabad) 19 Jun 83	1910
06/27/83	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Article in the influential BEIJING REVIEW gives China's stamp of approval to ongoing discussions between India and Pakistan over a mutual nonaggression pact. The magazine believes that differences between the two sides can be overcome through peaceful negotiations.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 28 Jun 83	1941

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/30/83	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Smirnov holds a closed-door discussion in Rawalpindi with President Zia. Details of the meeting are not disclosed.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 1 Jul 83	2705

PHILIPPINES

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/11/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. President Ferdinand Marcos says the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in the Far East puts the Philippines, Japan, and Southeast Asia within their firing range. Speaking on the upcoming talks on the American military bases in the Philippines. Marcos claims the Soviet nuclear deployment is a matter of concern for both the United States and the Republic of the Philippines.	M	FBIS (China) 16 Mar 83	536
03/23/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A six-member delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries arrives in Manila and is received by President Marcos. The Chinese delegation is led by Association Vice-President Lu Gui.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Apr 83	2657
03/23/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Minister of Industry and Trade Roberto V. Ongpin arrives in Moscow for talks concerning financing of a Philippine-Soviet joint venture cement project. The Philippine Government seeks full financing of \$200-\$250 million from the Soviet Union to build a one million metric ton capacity cement plant on Semirara Island.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Apr 83	2659
03/28/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Xinhua reports that a play about Chinese-Philippine friendship during the Ming Dynasty, "Sultan and Emperor," put on by the Shandong Province drama troupe is playing to full houses since it opened on 19 March. China and the Philippines jointly plan to produce a film version of the play. A Chinese director has been named to make the film.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Apr 83	2659
04/10/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. President Ferdinand Marcos receives Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, First Far Eastern Department, Mikhail S. Kapitsa in Manila. Kapitsa and Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of President Marcos, sign a cultural agreement providing for an exchange of artists and writers during 1983-1984. During a toast at a dinner attended by Mrs. Marcos, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister claims the Republic of the Philippines is not a target of Soviet SS-20 medium range nuclear missiles based in the Soviet Far East.	PG	FBIS (AP) 12 Apr 83	2660
04/12/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Ivan P. Kalin along with six other Soviet officials arrive in Manila for an 8-day visit at the invitation of the Philippine National Assembly (Batasang Pambansa). Kalin is met on his arrival by Assembly Speaker Guerube Makalintal and the two proceed to discussions of bilateral and global concerns. The visit reciprocates a November 1982 visit to Moscow by members of the Philippine National Assembly.	P	FBIS (USSR) 14 Apr 83	2661
04/13/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo meets I. P. Kalin, visiting Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The two	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Apr 83	2662

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Officials discuss their common opposition to war, including nuclear war. Romulo also states the Philippine Government's disagreement with Soviet policy in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Kalin responds by saying there are both convergence and differences of views on world issues between the Soviet Union and the Philippines.			
04/18/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Visiting Soviet official I. P. Kalin meets President Marcos and in their discussions the two note the good basis for bilateral ties that has evolved since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines in 1976. During his visit to the Philippines, Kalin also met Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Labor Minister Blas F. Ople. The Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium also visited the Bataan Export Processing Zone, the geothermal project in Makiling, the International Rice Research Institute, and the Philippine Military Academy.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 83	2663
04/21/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China sends 18 auditors to the Philippines to receive further training in their profession. A Finance Ministry spokesman says that China hopes to incorporate the relevant features of other auditing systems during the process of establishing its own system.	E	FBIS (China) 22 Apr 83	3204
05/31/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A delegation of Chinese radio and television officials arrives in Manila for a 2-week tour of the Philippines. The 9-member delegation, led by Jin Zhao, adviser to the Ministry of Radio and Television, is touring the Philippines at the invitation of the Association of Broadcasters of the Philippines.	C	FBIS (AP) 2 Jun 83	2814
06/05/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In a Pravda (Moscow) article on the 1 June 1983 military bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States, commentator Leonid Kuznetsov argues that the United States attempted to "dictate terms" of the agreement but the Philippines resisted such attempts. According to the article, resistance to the American bases in the Philippines created a coalition of "various political forces. The author refers to the coalition as part of an antiwar movement" and claims that the antiwar movement "is opposed to the presence of Subic Naval and Clark Air Force Bases on Filipino territory because "their presence "could entail unforeseen, catastrophic consequences".	MP	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jun 83	2815
06/10/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A report in Izvestiya (Moscow) on three days of meetings between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Philippine leaders in Manila puts the visit in a positive light, claiming the theme of the discussions was "peace and cooperation". The Izvestiya dispatch does not cite any tangible results of the talks between the Foreign Minister and Philippine President Marcos and Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Romulo, but	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jun 83	2816

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	concludes that the importance of the visit "consists in the fact that agreement has been reached on holding permanent dialogue. . . . The present meeting will be followed by others. . . . The peace and stability of Southeast Asia . . . can be achieved only through dialogue."			
06/10/83	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A feature article on Manila in Sovetskaya Rossiya (Moscow) stresses the "prolonged mastery" by the United States over the Philippines before the latter achieved independence. The article states that the Philippine Islands are now in a form of economic "bondage" to the United States and asserts that Filipinos have been led by American propaganda to believe the Soviets pose a real threat. The article quotes a former Philippine Senator J. Diokno as saying his country is in fact threatened by the presence of two American military bases. The article states that Soviet-Philippine relations are developing favorably.	C	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jun 83	2817
06/17/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Times Journal (Manila) quotes President Marcos as warning the removal of US military bases from the Philippines would lead to Soviet domination of Southeast Asia. Marcos made this statement to a group of visiting American officials from a range of US government departments.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Jun 83	2819
06/17/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippine National Oil Co. Exploration Corp. (PNOCEC) and the Chinese Petroleum Corp. (CPC) agree to invest more than 8,000,000 pesos in an on-shore oil drilling project in Gapan, Nueva Ecija, RP. The agreement calls for the CPC to drill one well to a depth of 2500 m. If the well is found to have oil potential, more wells would be drilled.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jun 83	2798
06/20/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The city governments of Shanghai and Metro Manila will build a "friendship complex" in Shanghai consisting of a hotel, conference rooms, offices and apartments. The friendship complex is a result of the sister cities agreement signed by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos during Mayor Wang's visit to the Philippines. The agreement also calls for the creation of liaison offices in the two cities. Lily Ledesma, chief of the Movement for Livelihood and Development, Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaularan in the national capital region will be Manila's representative to the liaison office and Lin Deming, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of Shanghai will be Shanghai's representative.	C	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 83	2820
06/27/83	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The first mini-hydro power station jointly built by China and the Philippines was inaugurated on 27 June in Bato, of the island province of Catanduanes.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Jul 83	2723

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01/01/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. PM Lee Kuan Yew declares in an interview with a Japanese newspaper that the U.S. role in Southeast Asia is to balance the presence and strength of Soviet naval and air forces--both now made more formidable by their access to Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. Lee says the best contribution the US and the Soviet Union could make to the stability and prosperity of Asia is to allow the countries in the region to decide for themselves what economic and political model they wish to emulate, and what partners they should choose to assist in their development. He adds that neither the US nor the USSR should employ military force or export arms to upset the existing balance between the countries of Northeast and Southeast Asia. Regarding the security of Asia, PM Lee says it depends upon a stable balance of power among three groups--Japan and the U.S., China, and the Soviet Union. He says that security in the region has become more tenuous because this balance has not been maintained. He notes that although Soviet military strength has increased markedly in Southeast Asia since 1975, there has been no commensurate increase in American strength. He suggests that Japan should step up its defense capabilities, freeing American forces to look after other regions of the world. He expresses the view that the USSR will not abandon detente because there is a redressing of the balance of power in Northeast Asia.	MP	FBIS (AP) 6 Jan 83	2712
01/12/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. A group of 10 senior officials of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) tours Singapore at the island government's invitation to assess Singaporean capabilities to provide support for China's offshore oil exploration program. The Chinese group is visiting rig-building firms, engineering and exploration companies in response to a proposal by the Singaporean Government that it provide support bases for the Chinese undertaking. The Singaporean consortium which would provide the offshore equipment and services consists of five companies in which the government has an interest, and three strictly private firms.	E	JPRS 82819 SE Asia Report, 8 Feb 83	2667
03/18/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Wei Guoqing and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi attend a performance of the Heralds Choral Society of Singapore at the Nationalities Palace of Culture in Beijing.	C	FBIS (China) 22 Mar 83	539
04/04/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa stops in Singapore for a three-day visit on the way to Japan. During his stay, the high-ranking Soviet official holds talks with Singaporean Deputy PM S. Rajaratnam and FM S. Dhansabalan on regional problems, especially the fighting in Kampuchea between Vietnamese troops and Khmer insurgents.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Apr 83	2522
04/05/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. The Singapore Airtrust group of companies and the South China Sea branch of the China Offshore Helicopter Service sign a ten-year contract to provide helicopter shuttle service for offshore oil	E	FBIS (China) 8 Apr 83	3031

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04/05/83	SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan declares in talks with visiting Deputy Soviet FM Mikhail Kapitsa that while Singapore is not anti-Soviet, it cannot accept Moscow's giving military aid to Hanoi, so that it can continue to occupy Kampuchea. Dhanabalan further asserts that it is this aid from the USSR that has permitted Vietnam to launch its current offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He notes also that it is this aid that colors Singapore's entire relationship with the Soviet Union. Turning to Vietnam itself, the Singaporean official tells the visiting Soviet diplomat that Hanoi cannot be trusted and that Singapore and its ASEAN partners will continue to isolate Vietnam as long as it refuses to accept a just solution to the Kampuchean problem. The remark follows an observation by Kapitsa that the current situation between Vietnam and ASEAN is virtually a state of undeclared war, and that Vietnam wants peace and cooperation with ASEAN to resolve the Kampuchean problem.	P	FBIIS (AP)	7 Apr 83
04/05/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. In talks with visiting Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan says that while Singapore is not anti-Soviet, it cannot accept Moscow's giving military aid to Hanoi for Vietnam to continue its occupation of Kampuchea. Dhanabalan adds that it is this Soviet aid to Vietnam that "colors" Singapore's entire relationship with the USSR.	P	SWB (Reading, UK)	8 Apr 83
04/06/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visits Singapore and holds talks with local officials. The Soviet diplomat reportedly expresses Moscow's hopes for an end to the confrontation between the ASEAN states and the communist-ruled nations of Indochina. He adds that the USSR would like to see a dialogue emerge between both groups of countries to resolve security problems in the region. He expresses Moscow's concern at Singapore's reputedly anti-Soviet position in world forums. His counterpart, Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan, responds that Singapore cannot accept Soviet military aid to Vietnam which Hanoi is using to invade and occupy Kampuchea.	P	FBIIS (USSR)	8 Apr 83
04/07/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. According to a Singaporean Government statement, visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa issued a warning to Singapore and its neighbors that Hanoi would begin giving aid to various insurgencies in Southeast Asia, if the ASEAN nations continued to support anti-Vietnamese Khmer guerrillas in Kampuchea. Singaporean Deputy PM S.	M	Times (London)	8 Apr 83

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	Rajaratnam dismissed the threat as propaganda and pointed out that subversive groups in the ASEAN countries were "pro-Chinese, not pro-Hanoi."			
04/11/83	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/USSR. Malaysia and Singapore continue to react strongly to the Soviet warning to ASEAN uttered by Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during a recent trip to the region. A Kuala Lumpur broadcast draws attention once again to Kapitsa's intimidatory statement by noting succinctly that "While the ASEAN countries were considering measures to persuade and restrain Vietnam from further aggression, the Soviet Union threatened that it would support insurgent movements in the ASEAN states if they were to confront Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. This threat came from the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, and is being taken seriously." Commenting on the subject, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed describes the Kapitsa warning "an open admission of Soviet ambitions in the region, as well as its intention to subvert the five ASEAN countries on the slightest excuse." Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan remarks that the Soviet threat needs to be taken in all seriousness. He notes that Soviet aspirations of hegemony over the region have long been suspected by ASEAN, because Moscow continues to extend material and other support to Hanoi to carry on the Kampuchean conflict. Dhanabalan warns ominously that the only plausible explanation for this Soviet support is Moscow's hope that by using Vietnam as its proxy, there will come a time when the Kremlin will find an excuse to send its troops into the region as it did in Afghanistan and some African countries.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 15 Apr 83	3063
04/12/83	THAILAND/SINGAPORE/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri states that he does not believe that Singapore misquoted an alleged Russian subversion threat against ASEAN. He relates that he believe Singapore when it quoted Soviet Deputy FM Kapitsa as saying that Vietnam would aid insurgents in ASEAN countries which continue to oppose Hanoi's policy in the region.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Apr 83	3140
04/14/83	MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa's recent threat to arm insurgents in ASEAN countries has been denied by the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, which also has labeled the Singaporean gesture in making the threat public as "provocative." The broadcast asserts that a threat of this nature was indeed made both by Kapitsa recently and previously by officials in Hanoi. In the face of such a statement, the broadcast declares that nothing but a full retraction from Moscow, that is, a clear statement from the USSR that it has no intention of subverting the Southeast Asian region, will placate the ASEAN nations.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 16 Apr 83	3070
04/15/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan, referring to a statement by Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa while in Singapore that Hanoi would lend support to regional insurgencies if the ASEAN nations continued to display	M	Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore) 30 Apr 83	3072

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	intransigence on the Kampuchean problem, characterizes the Soviet warning as "ominous." He observes that We did not take it seriously when it came from Vietnam, because past history has shown that the banned Malaysian Communist Party tended to look toward China for assistance . . . However, the Soviet Union's warning must be taken seriously because some of the region's communist factions look toward Moscow for support.			
06/01/83	SINGAPORE/USSR. In an article marking the fifteenth anniversary today of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Singapore, Soviet writers assess the ties between the two countries. On the Singaporean side, high-level visits to the USSR were undertaken during this period by PM Lee Kuan Yew and FM S. Rajaratnam. On the Soviet side, high level visits to Singapore were undertaken by two Soviet parliamentary delegations led respectively by the president and vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The last Soviet visit to Singapore took place as recently as April 1983. Contractual ties between the two countries also were broadened with the signature of bilateral agreements in the fields of trade, air communications, and cultural and scientific cooperation. In the economic sector, bilateral trade has increased four-fold in the past five years. The USSR exports to Singapore machines and equipment bearings, metal-cutting lathes, printing and welding machines, fertilizers, cotton, fish and fish products, pharmaceuticals and glassware. Singapore exports to the USSR tin and tin concentrate, palm and coconut oil, natural rubber and latex. Total trade turnover between the two countries has risen from \$87.5 million (US\$3.5 million) to \$440 million (US\$209 million) in 1981. Balance of trade consistently has been in Singapore's favor. Soviet trade associations also take part in the annual specialized international exhibitions held in Singapore and the Moscow Narodny Bank has a branch in the city. In maritime affairs, Soviet vessels are repaired and refitted in Singaporean shipyards. In 1982 alone, about a thousand Soviet vessels called at the port of Singapore. For the past 15 years, Sissov, a joint Soviet-Singaporean shipping company has been servicing Soviet vessels and acting as a forwarding agent. Another joint company, Marissco, has been in business for eight years and engages in the processing and marketing of fish and fish products. In civil air matters, there is a direct air link between Moscow and Singapore with three regular flights a week between the two cities. In cultural matters, Singapore regularly has been visited by troupes of Soviet singers, dancers, musicians and athletes. (Table: USSR's Trade with Singapore, p. 1055).	E P	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 30 Jun 83	3148
06/02/83	SINGAPORE/PRC. A delegation of Chinese oil specialists arrives in Singapore for a ten-day visit at the invitation of Offshore Joint Services Company of Singapore (OJSC). The OJSC, a consortium of eight local companies led by the GOS-backed international trading company INTRACO, is planning to build and manage offshore support installations for Chinese oil exploration. Negotiations between OJSC and its Chinese counterpart, China-Nanshai Offshore Joint Services Commission (COJSC), to establish a	E S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 2 Jun 83	3149

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partnership in oil exploration projects are reported to be in their final stages.

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01/11/83	DPRK/USSR/ROK. SWB publishes the text of an Asahi Shim bun (Tokyo) interview with DPRK President Kim Il-song. The interviewer mentions that the USSR seems interested in improving relations with South Korea and asks Kim to comment. Kim's answer follows: "In your question you said that the Soviet Union seemed to be contemplating the improvement of its relations with South Korea. I think that may be a conjecture from the acts of some individual persons of the Soviet Union. It is inconceivable that the Soviet Union improves its relations wth South Korea. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the DPRK as the sole legitimate government of Korea and has denounced the South Korean authorities as a stooge and puppet of US imperialism. As a socialist country which is in friendly and cooperative relations with our country. The Soviet Union would never do such an act as seeking to improve its relations with the South Korean puppets, department [sic] from its brotherly obligation and class principle.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Jan 83	2884
01/11/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. TASS (Moscow) says that Japan Prime Minister Nakasone's recent official visit to South Korea is "an unprecedented event in the relationship between Tokyo and Seoul." TASS says that the Japanese Government is "ready to approve officially" South Korea's defense efforts.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jan 83	2929
01/16/83	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report calls the recent civil aviation agreement establishing an air route between Tokyo and Shanghai using a part of South Korea's flight information region important because it will help improve ROK-PRC relations. The article says that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) originally proposed two routes, one route over North Korea and one over South Korea between Japan and China, but North Korea has refused to cooperate saying that the two routes would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. The article says that ICAO still has to work out the technicalities, such as whether Chinese pilots will communicate with South Korean air controllers when Chinese aircraft are in South Korea's flight information region. The new air route is expected to become operational later this year.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 16 Jan 83	2947
01/18/83	ROK/PRC. Huang Zhong, Vice Chairman of the PRC All-China Sports Federation, indicates that the PRC will probably participate in the 1986 Asian Games scheduled for Seoul. Huang, interviewed in Los Angeles while attending a meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees, says that China will not give up the top place it enjoyed at the last Asian held in New Delhi and added that he believed the PRC and ROK will "enter into full scale sporting exchanges" in 1986.	C	FBIS (AP) 20 Jan 83	2955
01/21/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A commentary in the 21 January Renmin Ribao (Beijing) supports the recent call by the Korean Workers' Party for a joint conference on the withdrawal of the US Army from South Korea. On 18 January the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other political parties and social	P	FBIS (China) 21 Jan 83	2351

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01/24/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Xinhua reports from Beijing that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Communist Youth League, the Youth Federation and the Students' Federation have all expressed their firm support for the 18 January statement by 21 political parties and social organizations in Korea, which calls for a joint conference of parties and organizations from both parts of Korea to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Jan 83	2353
01/29/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing on the Sino-Japanese civil aviation talks, held in Beijing from 27 to 29 January. Both sides agreed to make efforts to shorten the Japan-China air route by making it possible for airliners of both countries to fly over South Korea's air space. If the plan is realized, it will cut the route by 360 kilometers. They also agreed to maintain high levels of air transport capacity between the countries. Japan is studying a Chinese proposal to open the airport at Guangzhou to Japanese airlines.	E	FBIS China 1 Feb 83	2362
01/30/83	ROK/USSR. A Soviet journal discusses economic developments in South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The article cites western sources for all of the information. The article is a reasonably accurate look at the growth of the economies of the three nations. The political statement comes at the end and argues that production growth in the three will exacerbate economic problems in the capitalist world.	E	Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) Jan 83	2935
01/31/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Asian Survey publishes an article that focuses on North Korea's relations with the USSR and PRC, but the article includes an interesting note on trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union. The article entitled "North Korea in 1982: Continuing Revolution Under Kim Jong Il" includes the following statements on ROK-USSR trade and concerning visits to South Korea by Soviet citizens: "There were two unprecedented developments involving the Soviet Union. One was the commencement in late 1982 of unofficial, indirect bartering between the Soviet Union and South Korea. The trader-Russian timber in exchange for winter clothing made in South Korea--involved Japanese calling on the ports of Vladivostok and Mukho. The other development was the visit to Seoul of three Soviet TASS representatives and a ranking official of the Soviet Ministry of Culture in October. .	EP	Asian Survey (Berkeley, Calif.) Jan 83	2961

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/01/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. In Beijing Hao Deqing, member of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, tells North Korean reporters that: "The U.S. presence (in Korea) is a threat to stability in the Korean Peninsula and in Asia as well. He also expresses China's "resolute support" for the 18 January statement of the Korean Workers' Party and 20 other organizations.	P	FBIS China 1 Feb 83	2364
02/01/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. On the occasion of the beginning of the US-ROK Team Spirit military exercises Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), the newspaper published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, portrays these exercises as a threat to the DPRK and other socialist countries.	M	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 83	2936
02/02/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. On 2 February Renmin Ribao (Beijing) calls for an immediate halt to "war provocations" directed at the DPRK by U.S. troops and "South Korean puppet troops." It says: "The Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States immediately stop the U.S.- South Korean military exercises and war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." On 1 February the U.S. forces and South Korean troops began their "Team Spirit 83" exercises, which will continue through mid-April.	MP	FBIS China 2 Feb 83	2367
02/02/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) mentions that the "supreme commander in chief of the Korean People's Army" [no name] has ordered all army, people's guards, and people's militia on full alert in response to Team Spirit 83. Pravda focuses on the US participation in the exercises and says the US is trying to intimidate the peace-loving peoples of Asia.	M	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 83	2937
02/02/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, says the DPRK was forced to call a full alert of all its armed forces because of a sharp increase in the number of armed provocations made against the DPRK by the US and ROK. It says the armed provocations coincided with the beginning of the Team Spirit military exercises.	M	FBIS (USSR) 10 Feb 83	2938
02/07/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. On 7 February China's Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the large-scale military exercise being held by the U.S. and South Korea. According to the statement: "It is only natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should have strongly condemned these military exercises and taken necessary defensive measures against them.... The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so as to facilitate a dialogue between the North and the South and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.	MP	Beijing Review 14 Feb 83	2377

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/07/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. On the occasion of military exercises between the United States and South Korea, the Chinese Foreign Ministry releases the text of the following statement: "The US troops stationed in South Korea constitute a threat to peace and stability in Korea, and their ongoing military exercises in a show of force can only aggravate tension in the Korean peninsula, to the detriment of peace and security in Northeast Asia and Asia as a whole . . . It is only natural that the DPRK should have strongly condemned these military exercises and taken necessary defense measures against them. The USA and South Korea should stop forthwith these massive joint military exercises and prevent any possible provocations. The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the USA should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so as to facilitate a dialogue between the North and South and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2739
02/08/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. In a Korean language broadcast, Beijing denounces recent joint military exercises held between the military forces of the United States and the ROK. The broadcast comments that "This large-scale military exercise reveals itself as a dangerous step whereby the US and South Korean puppet forces are intentionally creating tension on the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace and security in Korea." The broadcast also notes that "In order to secure real peace on the Korean Peninsula, the USA should immediately stop all manoeuvres of military threats, and all US forces should be withdrawn from South Korea so that the Korean people themselves may determine the life and future of the Korean Peninsula."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 83	2745
02/21/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. According to a North Korea broadcast to South Korea, Xinhua, the PRC's official news agency, broadcast a report about a meeting in Seoul of the so-called Revolutionary Party for Reunification. North Korea's broadcast says Xinhua reported on 18 February concerning a meeting of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. The meeting is said to have been held on 5 February.	P	JPRS 83102 Korea Report 21 Mar 83	2914
02/21/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo), reporting on a visit to the PRC by Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Nikaido, says that Chinese officials complained that Japan's \$4 billion loan agreement with South Korea would adversely affect the stability of the Korean Peninsula. Kyodo did not provide details of what was said by whom. The same Kyodo report says that PRC leaders were, in general, not critical of Nakasone and his diplomatic policies. While in the PRC Nikaido met with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Wu Xueqian.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 83	2975
02/27/83	ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that Chinese Central Television authorities have agreed to participate in an experimental international	CP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 27 Feb 83	2948

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03/01/83	news exchange that will enable the PRC and ROK to exchange television news programs. Korea Herald cites New Evening Post (Hong Kong) as the source for its information. Under the experimental exchange scheduled to begin on 1 March South Korea, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Hong Kong will participate.	P	JPRS 83122 Korea Report 23 Mar 83	2956
03/02/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that during a visit to the Soviet Union in late February, Shigeto Nagano, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, delivered a verbal message to USSR Government officials concerning the repatriation of Koreans on Soviet-controlled Sakhalin Island to the ROK. Nagano delivered the message at the request of Ken Yasui, Japanese President of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarian Union. The Korea-Japan Parliamentarian Union is working to obtain the cooperation of the USSR Government to allow Koreans on Sakhalin to emigrate to South Korea if they want to do so. Before 1945, while Korea was under Japanese colonial rule, Koreans were forced to go to Sakhalin, then under Japanese control, to serve as laborers. About 40,000 Koreans still live on the island. According to Yonhap many of these Koreans want to emigrate to South Korea.	P	JPRS 83122 Korea Report 23 Mar 83	2963
03/02/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. V. G. Kulkarni of the Far Eastern Economic Review interviews PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Beijing. In response to a question concerning whether China would recognize South Korea as part of a cross-recognition exchange in which the US would recognize North Korea Wu answered as follows: "We are against cross-recognition, which was put forward by the US and probably some other countries. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for independence and peaceful reunification, and [North Korea] President Kim Il Sung's proposals for the establishment of a Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo. The reunification should be realized free from external interference. To realize that, the US should first withdraw its troops completely from South Korea."	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 31 Mar 83	2963
03/03/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that Chinese Central Television based in the PRC and two South Korean television networks are participating in a seven day experimental satellite exchange of television news programming sponsored by the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The exchange of news broadcasts between the PRC and ROK is reported to have been channelled through NHK-TV in Japan. According to Yonhap, Korea Broadcasting System and Munhwa Broadcasting Company aired Chinese television news programs on 1 March and 2 March. In return, the two South Korean networks sent four programs to NHK to be relayed to the PRC. The experimental news exchange is scheduled to end on 9 March.	CP	FEER (AP) 3 Mar 83	2957

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/06/83	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that according to TASS (Moscow) mass protest meetings are being held throughout the DPRK to demonstrate opposition to the US and South Korea Team Spirit military exercise underway in South Korea. Izvestiya reports that 80,000 people took part in one such protest.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 8 Mar 83	2930
03/11/83	DPRK/PRC. A North Korea broadcast to South Korea says that the PRC has refused to receive news programs sent from South Korea in an experimental news exchange program sponsored by the Asian Broadcasting Union. The North Korea broadcast says a spokesman for Chinese Central Television explained that the exchange was rejected because the PRC has no relations with South Korea.	CP	FBIS (AP) 14 Mar 83	2916
03/17/83	ROK/PRC. According to estimates published by the Far Eastern Economic Review, the value of the PRC's imports from the ROK in 1982 was less than US\$60 million or about 50-percent of its estimated imports from the ROK in 1981. The FEER estimates consider only those imports transported via Hong Kong. The statement on PRC-ROK trade appears in an article entitled "China's Greatest Port." The article includes a graph on the estimated value of the PRC's exports and imports through Hong Kong in each year since 1975. The figures reported on the graph are based on data published by the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 17 Mar 83	2962
03/20/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that some of the technicalities have been worked out concerning the opening of an air route for Japanese and Chinese aircraft through South Korea's flight information region. Korean and Chinese delegations have met separately with Japanese officials in Tokyo in the last month to consider details of the plan. The Korea Herald indicates Chinese pilots will not communicate with Korean air traffic controllers. Test flying over the proposed route will begin soon and the formal opening of the air route could come by 1 August. The article includes a sketch of the present and proposed routes between Tokyo and Shanghai. The proposed route will reduce the flight between the two cities by 171 miles.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 20 Mar 83	2949
03/25/83	ROK/USSR. An article in Sovetskaya Rossiya (Moscow) criticizes US military aid to South Korea. The article provides figures for several types of weapons the US is selling to the ROK. The article questions how the US sees the DPRK as a threat to the ROK when it considers the South Korean Army to be well trained and well prepared. ROK President Chon Tu-hwan is portrayed as corrupt and unpopular.	M	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 83	2941
03/29/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. A Korea Herald report says that the Japan Federation of Bar Lawyers is representing the interests of 3,563 ethnic Koreans on Mar 83	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Mar 83	2950

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03/31/83	Soviet-controlled Sakhalin Island. According to the article there are 60,000 ethnic Koreans on Sakhalin and it is known that 3,563 Koreans there want to repatriate to South Korea. The Soviet Union has not allowed the repatriation of Koreans to South Korea. In February, the Japan Federation of Bar Associates wrote to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar asking for UN assistance on this matter.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 31 Mar 83	2951
03/31/83	ROK/USSR. A Korea Herald report on the 30 March meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) in Seoul lists I. V. Krashenninnikov of the USSR among the 16 delegates to the 3-day conference. Park Joong Moon, ROK Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries addressed the opening session. Park said: "We believe that the objective of the cooperative movement is to seek ways and means of enhancing economic and social status of members of various types of cooperatives. The cooperative movement has been and should be one of the essential forces in coping with structural problems of the rural development process." The article does not discuss the significance of Krashenninnikov's attendance at the Seoul meeting.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 31 Mar 83	2951
03/31/83	ROK/PRC. China Trade Report, a Far Eastern Economic Review publication, places the value of PRC exports to the ROK in the first quarter of 1983 at about US\$30 million. The value of PRC exporters to the ROK in March 1983 is estimated at US\$12.5 million. These exports include only those transported through Hong Kong. China Trade Report publishes a monthly list of selected PRC imports and exports through Hong Kong.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) March 83	2964
03/31/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. Issues and Studies publishes an article entitled "Rivalry Between Moscow and Beijing on the Korean Peninsula." The article says that both the PRC and USSR favor maintaining the status quo, i.e. two Koreas, but for different reasons. The PRC is said to want US troops in South Korea to counter Soviet military interests in the region. The USSR is said to favor two Koreas as a strategic buffer and is further said to oppose unification of the Korean peninsula by military means.	P	Issues & Studies (Taipei Taiwan) Mar 83	2965
04/12/83	DRPK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, on his tour of the Far East, holds talks in Tokyo with his Japanese counterpart, Toshijero Nakajima. The discussions cover the issue of nuclear armaments and various bilateral matters that mark the smooth course of Japanese-Soviet relations. Kapitsa reportedly proposes an accord under which Moscow would "guarantee the non-use of its nuclear weapons against Japan, if Tokyo for its part would continue its policy of renouncing the possession of nuclear armaments or their placement on Japanese soil. Kapitsa's offer is rejected by Japan which reiterates its anti-nuclear policy and affirms that its non-militaristic posture should be matched by "concrete disarmament measures by the Soviet side." Kapitsa then warns Japan not to reinforce	P	Le Monde (Paris) 14 Apr 83	2515

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	its military capabilities with the intent of participating in the American strategic consensus in the Pacific. He further warns that Japanese disregard of the Soviet admonition would lead to countermeasures by Moscow. In other developments, the Soviet diplomat announces that the USSR is opposed to any reciprocal recognition of the two Koreas.			
04/22/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A commentary in Jietangjun Bao [Liberation Army Daily] criticizes the joint Military exercises of US and ROK forces called "Team Spirit-83" claiming they are "threatening the northern half of the republic, aggravating the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and damaging the peace and security of Northeast Asia and all of Asia."	M	FBIS (China)	26 Apr 83 3207
04/26/83	ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) says that a ROK Foreign Ministry source indicated that 23 South Koreans have visited the PRC since 1980 and 11 Chinese have visited the ROK in the same period. The Koreans visited China to attend international sports events or to see their families. Eight Chinese visited Seoul in 1981 and 3 more in 1982. The 11 Chinese visited the ROK to attend conferences.	CP	SWB (Reading, UK)	3 May 2958
05/01/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. According to American sources, the USSR is constructing two or three new sites for SS-20 missiles in Central Asia, where 108 of these missiles are already in place and aimed at Japan, China and South Korea.	M	Air & Cosmos (Paris)	7 May 83 3100
05/05/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Korea Newsreview report says that South Korea did not detect any attempts by the North Korean Air Force to intercept the Chinese civil aircraft that flew through North Korea's airspace before landing in South Korea on 5 May. The article says that North Korean aircraft did react after the Chinese civil aircraft crossed the Demilitarized Zone and entered South Korean airspace.	MP	Korea Newsreview (Seoul)	14 May 83 2875
05/05/83	ROK/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review reports that an unidentified Taiwan official and an unidentified American general were involved in negotiations with 6 hijackers who forced a Chinese civil aircraft to land in South Korea on 5 May. After seven hours of negotiations the hijackers allowed 3 Japanese and 6 Chinese passengers off the aircraft. The 6 Chinese are believed to have been senior officials. They destroyed their identification papers and refused to deal with South Korean officials throughout their 5-day stay in the ROK. Later on 5 May, the hijackers gave up their weapons and surrendered to Korean authorities. Far Eastern Economic Review says that the ROK "scored a number of diplomatic points" in its handling of the incident.	P	FEER (Hong Kong)	20 May 83 2880

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/05/83	ROK/PRC. The director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Shen Tu cables his South Korean counterpart asking permission to come to Seoul to enter negotiations concerning a CAAC airliner that was hijacked by a group of Chinese to South Korea earlier in the day.	P	FBIS (China) 6 May 83	3222
05/05/83	ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report concerning the 5 May hijacking of an aircraft belonging to the PRC that landed at Chunchon. South Korea gives the names of the six hijackers, discusses how the hijacking took place, and discloses what is known about the flight path of the aircraft before it landed in South Korea. The hijackers are said to have been armed with 7.62-mm Pistols and 68 rounds of ammunition smuggled aboard the aircraft on 4 May. The report says that the hijackers shot the lock off the cockpit door and wounded two crewmen: a flight engineer and a radio operator. The hijackers ordered the pilot to fly to Taiwan, but he flew into North Korea. The aircraft circled Mirim Airport near Pyongyang five times. At the time that the hijackers discovered the location of the aircraft, they ordered the pilot to fly to South Korea. The aircraft crossed the Demilitarized zone and was escorted to an emergency landing. The aircraft overshot the runway by 400 meters and stopped 60 meters short of a steel fence. The report does not indicate how the six hijackers were apprehended by ROK authorities. It says that 96 passengers and 7 uninjured crewmen spent the night of 5 May in Chunchon. The two injured crewmen were taken to a military hospital. The report says both are expectd to recover from their wounds.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 7 May 83	2479
05/05/83	ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that when South Korean officials approached the Chinese civil aircraft shortly after it landed in South Korea, the hijackers refused to surrender unless they were granted an interview with Taiwan's ambassador to the ROK. The hijackers wanted to be extradited to Taiwan. The report does not say if the hijackers met with a representative from the Taiwan embassy in Seoul. It also does not discuss how the hijackers were apprehended. Yonhap mentions that two passengers from the aircraft were interviewed for one hour on the evening of 5 May by officials from the Taiwan embassy.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 May 83	2482
05/05/83	ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report indicates that the first communication received by the ROK from the PRC concerning the hijacked aircraft was on the afternoon of 5 May, the day of the hijacking. This cable was addressed to the director general of civil aviation affairs, ROK Ministry of Transportation. The report says that the cable requested that a PRC delegation be allowed to come to Seoul to negotiate matters related to the incident. The Korean Government is said to have carefully studied the request before consenting in a cable sent to the PRC on 6 May. The messages were exchanged through a telex network belonging to the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO]. Both the ROK and PRC are members of ICAO.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 8 May 83	2484

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05/06/83	ROK/PRC. The hijackers of the Chinese civil aircraft forced to land in South Korea on 5 May have been transported to Kangnam Police Station in Seoul. The passengers and uninjured crewmen of the aircraft have also been transported to Seoul and will be staying at the Sheraton Walker Hotel until the ROK Government determines what course of action to take to resolve the incident.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 7 May 83	2480
05/06/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A spokesman for Japan Prime Minister Nakasone releases a statement clarifying the Japanese Government's position concerning the hijacking of a Chinese civil aircraft to South Korea. The statement says that 3 Japanese citizens were on board and that the Japanese Government has determined all 3 are safe. The Japanese Government accepted a message in Beijing on the evening of 5 May and transmitted the message to Seoul, as requested by the Chinese Government. The statement says that beyond this action the Japanese Government will not serve as an intermediary between the PRC and ROK Governments concerning the hijacking incident. The Japanese Government maintains that both the PRC and ROK have signed the Hijacking Prevention Treaty and should settle the incident themselves using this treaty.	P	DSJP (US Embassy, Tokyo) 12 May 83	2481
05/06/83	ROK/PRC. A New York Times report says that the ROK Government today approved a request from the PRC Government to send a delegation to Seoul for the negotiation of matters involving the Chinese civil aircraft hijacked to South Korea on 5 May. The PRC Government had scheduled a press conference in Beijing for 6 May, but cancelled it. The New York Times speculates that the PRC Government did not expect the ROK Government to offer cooperation this quickly. The article says that unofficial trade between the ROK and PRC dropped off in the past year, possibly under pressure from Pyongyang, but says also that some indirect trade continues through Hong Kong, Japan, and other Asian countries. Additionally, businessmen, athletes, and relatives have been allowed to travel between the two countries.	EP	New York Times 07 May 83	2483
05/07/83	ROK/PRC. A commentary broadcast by Zhongguo Xinwen She demands that South Korean authorities hand over to China the hijackers of the CAAC airliner that was forced to land in South Korea. China's demand for their return is "completely proper and reasonable" according to the "Convention on Banning the Illegal Hijacking of Aircraft" (1970) and the "Convention on Banning Unlawful Activities Endangering Civil Aviation Safety" (1971).	P	FBIIS (China) 9 May 83	3223
05/07/83	ROK/PRC. Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], arrives in Seoul leading a Chinese delegation to negotiate the hijacking of a CAAC aircraft to South Korea. He is greeted by Kong No-myong, ROK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. This represents the first	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 8 May 83	2485

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05/08/83	ROK/PRC. Official contact between the ROK and PRC. Each side has 10 delegates to the hijacking negotiations. In addition to the 10 Chinese delegates to the negotiations, 23 other Chinese came to Seoul, including 10 personnel who are to assist in preparing the hijacked aircraft for its return to China.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 May 83	2486
05/09/83	ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that the Chinese and Korean sides to negotiations concerning a hijacked CAAC aircraft have reached agreement on the major issues. South Korea agrees to return the aircraft, passengers and crew to the PRC. South Korea will not return the hijackers, but will exercise its option to handle the six hijackers within its own judicial system.	P	FBIS (USSR) 9 May 83	2926
05/09/83	ROK/PRC/USSR. The Soviet Union broadcasts to Korea concerning the arrival of the director of the PRC Civil Aviation Administration in Seoul, South Korea. The brief report mentions that a PRC domestic flight was hijacked by terrorists on 5 May and flown to South Korea. It says that Shen Tu is in Seoul "to coordinate matters in connection with the hijacking." Also mentioned is Shen Tu's 7 May press conference at Kimpo Airport. The Soviet report says that Shen Tu demanded the return of the aircraft, crew, passengers and hijackers.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 10 May 83	2487
05/09/83	ROK/PRC. Negotiations for the Chinese civil aircraft hijacked to South Korea continue. A Korea Herald report indicates that two points are holding up the signing of an agreement. One point concerns how the chief delegates will sign their names on the agreement. Shen Tu wants to sign as representing CAAC, but the Korean side insists that he sign as a representative of the PRC Government. The other point concerns a reference to the hijackers. The PRC delegation wants the hijackers to be called "criminals of China," but the ROK delegation is opposed to this wording.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 10 May 83	2487
05/09/83	ROK/PRC. An Asian Wall Street Journal report about the 5 May hijacking of a CAAC aircraft to South Korea says that it is unlikely that the incident will lead to major changes in the political relationships existing now in Northeast Asia. The PRC is noted to be improving its ties with the DPRK and "given the rock-and-hard-place-type situation the Chinese were in, it [direct contact between the PRC and ROK] is probably explainable to the North Koreans." The article says that South Korea is unlikely to be influenced by Taiwan's demand that the hijackers be immediately released to them.	P	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 9 May 83	2490
05/10/83	ROK/PRC. Kim Pyong-yun, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau, ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, releases the text of the agreement signed today by the PRC and ROK concerning the Chinese civil aircraft hijacked to Seoul. The agreement has 9 articles. Article 1 states the facts publicly	P	FBIS (AP) 10 May 83	2488

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	known about the hijacking and landing of the CAAC aircraft in South Korea. Articles 2 and 3 say that the ROK rescued the passengers and provided proper medical attention to the wounded. Articles 4 and 5 state that the director general of CAAC arrived in South Korea on 7 May for negotiations and that he visited the 2 injured crewmen of the hijacked aircraft in a South Korean hospital. Articles 6 and 7 provide for the repatriation to China of all passengers and crew and the return of the hijacked aircraft. of the aircraft, the health of the crew and passengers and the medical treatment of the wounded." Article 9 says that the "spirit of mutual cooperation established between the two sides during negotiations" should be continuously maintained from now on also when a case of emergency involving both sides takes place." The agreement is signed Kong No-myong, first assistant minister of the Foreign Ministry of the ROK, and Shen Tu, director general of the CAAC of the PRC.			
05/10/83	ROK/PRC. Shen Tu, head of the Chinese delegation to negotiations in Seoul concerning a hijacked CAAC aircraft, holds a press conference shortly before departing South Korea. According to Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) Shen acknowledged that the ROK decision to keep the hijackers is proper procedure according to provisions of the 1970 Hague Convention on Hijacking, an international treaty that both the PRC and ROK have agreed to. Shen says further he is gratified by the care and hospitality provided by the ROK to the passengers and crew of the hijacked aircraft. Shen did not speculate about future bilateral contacts between the PRC and ROK. After the press conference a Chinese aircraft left Seoul carrying the Chinese delegation, the hijacked passengers, and all but one of the hijacked aircraft's crew members. The hijacked aircraft and one crew member still receiving medical treatment in South Korea will return to China as soon as they are able.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 May 83	2489
05/12/83	ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that the expenses for the passengers of a Chinese civil aircraft hijacked to South Korea on 5 May will be paid by the ROK Government. These expenses are \$66,000. The report does not mention who is paying expenses for Chinese delegation that visited Seoul to negotiate the return of the aircraft. The Korea Herald also reports that the ROK Government videotaped the sightseeing activities of the passengers of the hijacked aircraft while they were in Seoul and presented the videotape to the PRC Government as a gift.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 12 May 83	2874
05/12/83	ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) says that according to the Korean Traders Association the PRC is challenging Korea's share of various markets for export in the United States, Japan, and Hong Kong. China is currently ahead of the ROK in marketing 100 items in the above-mentioned countries and the ROK is ahead of the PRC in marketing 150 additional items. The report says that China is gaining on Korea in marketing an additional 62 items.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 25 May 83	2959

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05/12/83	ROK/PRC. Kong No-myong, head of the Korean delegation to the negotiations with the PRC concerning the hijacked Chinese civil aircraft and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, is interviewed by Seoul Simun concerning the significance of the incident. Kong sees article 9 of the agreement signed on 10 May by the PRC and ROK as most significant because it says that the two countries will deal with any emergency involving the need for bilateral cooperation in the same spirit of cooperation shown during this incident. Kong says further: "It is most desirable that binational relations develop in the fields of politics and diplomacy in the future. I want to view the Seoul dialogue as providing the first stepping stone in this direction." However, Kong suggests that the development of a relationship with the PRC will take time and can not be expected to materialize in a moment.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 May 83	2491
05/15/83	ROK/PRC. The Chinese civil aircraft hijacked to South Korea on 5 May is flown from the airfield where it has been for ten days to Kimpo International Airport near Seoul. Seven Chinese and one Korean were on board. Seats and other equipment had to be removed from the aircraft to reduce its weight before takeoff. The aircraft will return to the PRC flown by its Chinese crew as soon as possible.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 17 May 83	2877
05/15/83	ROK/PRC. Responding to an airline hijacking in which six Chinese dissidents commandeered a domestic CAAC flight which ultimately landed in South Korea, officials in Seoul make a determined effort to extract maximum diplomatic mileage from the incident. A 90-member Chinese delegation sent to negotiate the release of the aircraft and hijackers receives VIP treatment at the hands of the South Koreans. Seoul officials readily agree to the release of the aircraft, the crew and passengers, but retain custody of the hijackers who will be tried under local laws. South Korea scores a diplomatic breakthrough when the two sides sign a joint statement in the name of the "Republic of Korea" and the "People's Republic of China." The statement notes that "Both sides have expressed their hope of maintaining the spirit of cooperation... in future emergency cases which may involve the two sides." The statement, which is likely to cause some irritation in both North Korea and Taiwan, may leave the door open to further contacts and diplomatic exchanges between Seoul and Beijing.	P	Newsweek (New York) 23 May 83	2517
05/16/83	ROK/PRC. ROK Foreign Minister discusses the ROK Government's handling of the incident involving the 5 May hijacking of a Chinese civil aircraft to South Korea with the ROK National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee. Lee Bum-suk says that the ROK Government did not place conditions on the entry of the PRC delegation into South Korea because it made allowances for international treaties and public opinion. Lee says that the use of Korea's official name by the PRC during the incident does not constitute implicit recognition of the ROK. The ROK Foreign Minister also indicates that the	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 17 May 83	2876

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	Government's handling of the hijacking incident put national interests above South Korea's relations with either the PRC or Taiwan.			
05/16/83	ROK/PRC. Yim Pyong-ho, a Korean resident of the PRC, arrives in South Korea to begin a visit to family members living in Pusan. Yim received his departure permit in Luda, Liaoning Province and his entry visa at the Korean consulate in Hong Kong.	CP	FBIS (AP) 2 Jun 83	2960
05/16/83	ROK/PRC. Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), holds a press conference in Beijing after the passengers and crew of the CAAC airliner that was hijacked to South Korea are returned to China. Shen demands that the hijackers be handed over and punished according to Chinese law. He says, "Any move which allow the hijackers to evade responsibility for their actions, or even to go free, would be intolerable." He also charges that Taiwan authorities are attempting to pressure South Korea into allowing the hijackers to go to Taiwan.	P	FBIS (China) 16 May 83	3225
05/18/83	ROK/PRC. A Chinese civil aircraft hijacked to South Korea on 5 May leaves Kimpo International Airport near Seoul and returns to the PRC. The aircraft carries 13, including 10 crewmen, a doctor, an interpreter, and a crewman wounded on 5 May by the hijackers. Korean Air Lines provides 6,100 gallons of fuel to the aircraft for its return flight.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 19 May 83	2878
05/18/83	ROK/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports from New York that a document of the UN Security Council written by the PRC's permanent representative to the UN criticizes the US for deploying tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 20 May 83	2931
05/19/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Jiji Press (Tokyo) reports that the ROK and PRC have agreed to use the services of the Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., the Japanese international telecommunications monopoly, to communicate via telex in case of future hijackings, mishaps involving fishing vessels, or other emergencies. On the same day this report is published in Japan the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs denies the described telex circuit has been agreed to.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 20 May 83	2879
05/19/83	ROK/PRC. The South Korean news agency Yonhap reports that the ROK and China agreed to set up a telex circuit to ensure prompt communication in the event of a future emergency which may involve the two countries. The agreement reportedly came during the recently concluded Sino-South Korean negotiations over the hijacked Chinese airliner.	P	FBIS (China) 19 May 83	3230

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05/20/83	ROK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Korea discusses "the democratic people's [of South Korea] advances against the reactionary military clique in power." The broadcast focuses on the Kwangju incident of 1980. The Soviet broadcast states that the US was responsible for allowing Korean troops to move against demonstrators in Kwangju. The report says that "democratic advances in South Korea are making the struggle against US occupation of South Korea and for the eradication of the dictatorial regime more positive."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 25 May 83	2927
05/24/83	ROK/PRC. The six Chinese who hijacked a Chinese civil aircraft to South Korea on 5 May are formally arrested. According to Lee Jong-nam chief of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, the six were arrested in compliance with the 1970 Hague Convention on hijacking and other international agreements. The hijackers are in custody at a Seoul prison. The six hijackers are to be indicted within 20 days.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 25 May 83	2881
05/24/83	ROK/DPRK/PRC. Director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Shen Tu holds a press conference broadcast to North Korea on the hijacking of a CAAC airliner to South Korea on 5 May. Shen says he signed a memorandum of agreement with the South Koreans on the return of the aircraft, crew, and passengers but does not mention that the memorandum used the official designations of South Korea and China, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Shen also says that because the "two sides did not reach agreement on handling the six hijackers, we [China] retained the right to continue negotiations."	P	FBIS (China) 26 May 83	3234
06/02/83	ROK/PRC. The six Chinese who hijacked a Chinese civil aircraft to South Korea on 5 May are indicted for violating aviation safety, firearms control, civil aviation, and immigration control laws. Two Korean lawyers have been appointed to represent the six hijackers and are being paid with the assistance of a legal association based in Taiwan. The six hijackers will be tried in the Seoul District Criminal Court. A date for the beginning of the trial has not been set.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 3 Jun 83	2882
06/02/83	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Far Eastern Economic Review report says that the PRC and USSR are not interested in recognizing the ROK in exchange for the US and Japan recognizing the DPRK. FEER indicates that strong DPRK opposition is preventing serious consideration of the issue in Beijing and Moscow. The ROK, however, will probably continue to promote economic and cultural exchanges with the PRC and USSR.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 2 Jun 83	2969
06/04/83	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone says that the USSR Government has told the Japanese Government that it does not consider the issue of repatriation of Koreans on Soviet-controlled Sakhalin to be	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 7 Jun 83	2952

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	negotiable between the two nations. According to a Korea Herald report, 438 ethnic Koreans have applied to the Japanese Government for entry permits since 1975, but only 3 have been allowed by the USSR to travel to Japan. The Korea Herald indicates that 392 of the 438 wanted to travel to South Korea via Japan. Nakasone mentions that the Japanese Government has made numerous attempts in recent years to promote the repatriation of those ethnic Koreans on Sakhalin who desire to leave the island.			
06/09/83	ROK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that China announced it gives official approval for Chinese nationals to visit South Korea. This policy relaxation allows Chinese of Korean nationality to visit relatives in South Korea. The news articles states that Chinese citizens began visiting relatives in South Korea with official approval last July but the policy has only just been publically announced.	P	FBIS (China)	13 Jun 83
06/10/83	ROK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that the PRC Government recently adopted a policy of allowing Korean residents in China to be issued 6-month visas if they want to visit relatives in the ROK. The report does not discuss the application procedures or provide information that indicates this is a policy shift being made as a gesture of good will to South Korea.	CP	FBIS (AP)	10 Jun 83
06/12/83	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Korea Herald report says that the proposed air route through the South Korea flight information region between Tokyo and Shanghai will become operational on 4 August. China, Japan, and Korea are in the final stages of working out arrangements for the route. Initially, five airlines are scheduled to fly the route: Japan Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Civil Aviation Administration of China, Pakistan International Airline, and Iran National Airline. Approximately 70 flights a week will operate on the new route.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul)	12 Jun 83
06/13/83	ROK/PRC. ROK Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyup declares optimistically before a full session of the National Assembly that negotiations between Seoul and Beijing over the return of a hijacked CAAC airliner last month have given China a new perception of the Republic of Korea that could help improve bilateral relations. Kim adds, however, that probably there will be no rapid change in relations between South Korea and China. Kim also says that the amicable manner in which the two states got together to resolve the occurrence could lead to a relaxation of tensions in Northeast Asia.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta)	14 Jun 83
06/30/83	ROK/PRC/USSR. Lee Bum Sok, ROK Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking at South Korea's National Defense College says that "normalizing relations with the PRC and USSR is our primary diplomatic task." Lee indicates that the ROK Government realizes that the militarization of the Korean peninsula is a threat to peace in Northeast Asia and the world. Lee says that cross	P	Korea Herald (Seoul)	30 Jun 83

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recognition of North and South Korea by the major powers is nothing more than a possibility proposed in recognition of the political realities on the Korean peninsula.

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01/04/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Soviet-supported Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired artillery shells into a Thai border village, killing three.	M	Bangkok Post 4 Jan 83	3260
01/28/83	THAILAND/PRC. Yang Dezh, Chief of Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrives in Bangkok to begin a week-long official visit to Thailand. This is the first visit by a Chinese Chief of Staff since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. At a banquet given by Saivud Kherdphol, Supreme Commander of the Thai armed forces, Yang reiterates that the Chinese people and government will give firm support to Thailand if Vietnam dares to invade Thailand.	MP	Beijing Review 7 Feb 83	2358
01/28/83	THAILAND/PRC. Chinese Army Chief-of-Staff Yang Dezh arrives in Thailand for an official visit as a guest of the Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command.	M	FBIS (AP) 31 Jan 83	3263
01/31/83	THAILAND/PRC. In a retrospective look at the visit of PLA Chief Gen. Yang Dezh to Bangkok earlier this month, French sources announce that the PLA military leader assured his hosts that China "would stand shoulder to shoulder with Thailand if Vietnamese soldiers dare to invade it.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 20 Apr 83	2507
02/01/83	THAILAND/PRC. In Bangkok on February 1 Yang Dezh, visiting Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, meets Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, and tells him he has been much impressed by the military performance of the Thai army.	M	FBIS China 2 Feb 83	2366
02/03/83	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is to postpone for one year the delivery of 100,000 tons of Thai maize to the Soviet Union because of its shortage and high prices. Thailand previously agreed to barter 200,000 tons of maize for 100,000 tons of Soviet fertilizer.	E	Bangkok Post 3 Feb 83	3268
02/05/83	THAILAND/PRC. Concluding his official visit to Thailand, Yang Dezh, Chief of Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, tells reporters at Bangkok airport that if Vietnam dares to launch an armed attack on Thailand, "the Chinese armed forces and people will not sit by idly and remain indifferent. The Chinese people and armed forces will side with Thailand and resolutely support the Thai people in their struggle against aggression."	M	FBIS China 7 Feb 83	2373
02/05/83	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. As Gen. Yang Dezh, chief of the general staff of the PLA, concludes his visit to Thailand, Hanoi's armed forces daily Quan Doi Nhan Dan levels heavy criticism at what it suspects may be increased	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Feb 83	2735

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02/07/83	Sino-Thai military collaboration. The paper notes that during his visit, Yang and the "Bangkok war machine's leaders" discussed the "strengthening of bilateral military cooperation between China and Thailand in a bid to oppose the peoples of the three IndoChinese countries." The daily adds "for that Yang also discussed Sino-Thai coproduction of weapons in Thailand "for distribution to the Khmer reactionaries of various hues in order to save the cost of transportation from China and . . . to keep Thailand from being accused of acting in complicity with Beijing and Washington in fostering the genocidal Pol Pot clique." The newspaper also denounces a pledge of Chinese support given by Yang to Thailand, calling it a move to prepare public opinion for China to increase its military influence in Thailand, and to open the way for Beijing to interfere ever deeper into Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia. It concludes by labeling the Yang visit "part of a dangerous scheme of collusion among Washington, Beijing and Bangkok to oppose Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 2741	83
02/07/83	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa arrives in Bangkok. At an airport press conference, he tells newsmen that the USSR has maintained friendly relations with Thailand for a long time and wishes to continue doing so. He says ties between the two countries are "fairly good" and the USSR wants further to improve mutual understanding. He notes that "confusion" still prevails in some parts of Southeast Asia and that the Soviet Union wants to see all parties jointly create peace. He reiterates Moscow's policy "which calls for negotiations between the ASEAN and IndoChinese countries without external interference." He adds that such negotiations should contribute to the improvement of relations between Thailand and Vietnam.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 2742	83
02/07/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai radio, in bidding a restrained welcome to visiting Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa notes that relations between Bangkok and Moscow have been established for some forty years but that they "never reached a zenith." The broadcast editorializes that "the peace-loving Thais would like to voice their concern to the Soviet Deputy FM . . . that Thai-Soviet relations could be very much improved, should something be corrected regarding the Kampuchean problem. The broadcast asserts that not only was the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam a violation of international law, but it has been perceived by Thais as a major threat to their own national security. It adds that the Vietnamese imperialistic endeavor "could never have been carried out without Soviet economic military support. It charges that Moscow has been supporting Vietnamese military operations in Kampuchea at a cost of \$5 million a day, and concludes by asking rhetorically under the current circumstances, how could the "peace-loving Thais term the Soviets as our true and sincere friends as repeatedly called for by Moscow?"	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 2742	83

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/07/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. While in Bangkok, Chinese Army Chief-of-Staff Yang Dezhi pledges China's full support for Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese armed incursion. "If Vietnam dares to make an armed incursion into Thailand, the Chinese Army will not stay idle."	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Feb 83	3269
02/07/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai FM Sithi Saweteela tells The Nation Review (Bangkok) that several diplomatic reports have suggested that the Soviet Union believes that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has a "role to play" in the process of seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The Thai FM's disclosure comes on the eve of the arrival of Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa who will hold talks with Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong during his visit on 9 February.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 83	3271
02/08/83	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Radio reports on talks held between various Thai leaders and visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. Regarding bilateral relations, Kapitsa proposed that the level of talks between the two countries be raised to the foreign ministerial echelon or higher, to further develop the relations between Thailand and the USSR. The Thai side agreed in principle with this proposal. Kapitsa also reconfirmed the invitation for a member of the Thai royal family to visit the USSR. In commercial relations, the two sides agreed that there were ways to develop relations further in this field and concurred in the exchange visits of trade delegations. The Soviet side demonstrated interest in cooperating with Thailand in the fishery and shipping industries and offered its collaboration in economic and scientific fields. The Thai side observed that before moving ahead in these fields, Bangkok would first need to study the areas of cooperation between the two countries and consult the views of the private sector. The two sides also exchanged views on the Kampuchean problem. Thai officials emphasized to Kapitsa that the USSR should play an important role in searching for a solution to the Kampuchean problem, but that the Soviet proposal for a dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries within the framework of regional conference was nothing new. The Thai side also said that the Kampuchean problem would remain unsolved even if Thailand and Vietnam held negotiations, because the issue of Kampuchea involved many countries. Regarding the unrest on the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Thai side requested the USSR to inform its "friendly countries" that Thailand had no wish to be anyone's enemy, but only wished to develop and safeguard its own country. The Thai side asserted that the border problem and tension in the area "was caused by the party receiving support from the Soviet Union" and that Thailand had to defend its country and people.	EP	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 83	2743
02/09/83	THAILAND/USSR. After emerging from talks with visiting Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, Thai FM Arun Phanuphong announces to reporters that "the Soviets hint at the possibility of new proposals from Hanoi" on the Kampuchean problem. In a message from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov,	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 83	2747

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.

02/09/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanupong announces that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in a letter to PM Prem Tinsulonda suggested that talks be held "to solve regional problems through political means" and indicated the disposition of the USSR to "cooperate in solving these problems." The letter was delivered by visiting Soviet FM Mikhail Kapitsa. In talks with the visiting Soviet diplomat, Thai officials indicated they would like to see Moscow play a more important part in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean issue.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo), 10 Feb 83	2748
02/09/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanupong meets with Soviet Deputy FM Kapitsa. The Soviet diplomat proposed that the level of talks between the two countries be raised to the FM level or higher to further develop relations between the two countries. The Thai side agrees in principle to this proposal. In trade relations the two countries agree that there are ways to develop relations and that the two should exchange visits of trade delegations. Regarding Kampuchea, the Thai side emphasizes that the Soviet Union should play an important role in searching for a solution.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 83	3272
02/11/83	THAILAND/USSR. A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman, summarizing talks held recently between officials in Bangkok and visiting Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa, says that Thailand believes the USSR has been trying to restrain Vietnam from launching large scale military offensives into Thai territory. The spokesman notes that sometimes the Soviet effort in this respect produces desirable results.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 14 Feb 83	2750
02/16/83	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai radio, commenting on the recent visit of Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa to SE Asia, says that the trip ended without any positive developments concerning settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea. During the visit, Hanoi simply repeated its own position and that of the USSR, as expressed by Kapitsa, that negotiations could not touch on the internal situation in Kampuchea, which was an accomplished fact, but could only discuss "the ending of the undeclared war against Kampuchea as well as between ASEAN and Indochina." The broadcast asks rhetorically how the war in Kampuchea could end without discussing the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in the country, or the invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea which are the root cause of the unrest in Southeast Asia.	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 18 Feb 83	2752

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/17/83	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC. Thailand's growing ties with China are becoming a source of concern to Malaysia. Especially worrisome to Kuala Lumpur has been the possibility of Thai-Chinese cooperation in weapons production. The proposal reportedly was initiated by the Chinese side last year during the visit to Beijing by a delegation of middle-level Thai military officials. At that time, the Chinese advised their guests "to study the proposal cautiously to avoid any misunderstanding with Thailand's allies." Nothing has been made public since then. However, the subject is supposed to have been discussed when Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda visited Beijing in November 1982. A reflection of Malaysian anxiety on the matter was the recent public statement by FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie on the Kampuchean issue that China "has made diplomatic inroads in its relations with ASEAN and appears to have made headway in Thailand. Talks of a China-Thailand joint venture on production of armaments serve as an indicator. In normal circumstances, relations with China would have been viewed with considerable circumspection." This statement by a senior minister illustrates Kuala Lumpur's continuing distrust of Beijing for its support of the Malaysian communist insurgents whose hardcore remnants are still holding out in some inland jungle areas and along the Thai-Malaysian border.	MEP	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Mar 83	2756
02/21/83	THAI/KAM/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that Thailand's military has committed "an act of unprecedented danger." Pravda cites a Kampuchean SPK news agency report that claims that artillery shells fired from Thailand into Kampuchea's Battambang Province on 13 and 14 February contained chemical poisons that produced lacrymatory and nausea reactions in dozens of Kampuchean civilians. A subsequent Tass report on 23 February says that the US, "with the help of the Thai reactionaries", is organizing the use of toxins in Southeast Asia with the intention of blaming the USSR and others for these actions.	M	FBIS (USSR) 24 Feb 82	1322
02/24/83	LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai intelligence reportedly has confirmed the existence of at least five Vietnamese-run training camps in Laos where pro-Soviet Thai communists of the Pak Mai (New Party) are undergoing indoctrination and arms training.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 24 Feb 83	3039
03/01/83	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC. Thailand's growing ties with China are becoming a source of anxiety to Malaysia. This concern was given voice by FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie when he noted at an academic seminar that the Kampuchean issue, as a manifestation of great power competition for regional influence, could be potentially destabilizing for a frontline state such as Thailand. He added that China had "made diplomatic inroads in its relations with ASEAN and appears to have made headway in Thailand." As proof of this rapprochement, the Malaysian minister pointed to "talks of a China-Thailand joint venture on production of armaments" which "serve as an indicator. In normal circumstances, relations with China would have been	P	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Mar 83	3242

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	viewed with considerable circumspection." This is reportedly the first time that a highly placed official from an ASEAN nation has publicly referred to the possible cooperation in weapons production between China and Thailand. The proposal originated from the Chinese side and was first put to a mid-level Thai military delegation when it visited Beijing in August 1982. Subsequently, highly placed Thai sources were quoted as saying that the Chinese advised their military guests and their superiors in Bangkok to study any proposal cautiously to avoid any misunderstanding with Thailand's allies. "Nothing further has been heard publicly of the Chinese gambit, but the fact that it was referred to by the Malaysian Foreign Minister in an open forum indicates that the matter is not yet a dead issue.			
03/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that direct and indirect assurances from Moscow have heightened confidence in Thailand that Vietnam's military offensive in Kampuchea will not spill over the border. Soviet Deputy FM Kapitsa was reported to have assured his Thai counterpart Arun Panupong that he believed the Vietnamese would not violate the Thai frontier while a junior Soviet official in Beijing was said to have told the Thais bluntly that Moscow would not permit the Vietnamese to do so.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 3 Mar 83	3245
03/04/83	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand had a trade surplus of 3.9 billion baht (\$195 million) with China in 1982 after incurring a trade deficit with Beijing for four consecutive years. Thai exports to China totalled 7.7 billion baht (\$385 million) while Chinese imports into Thailand totalled 3.8 billion baht (\$190 million).	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Mar 83	3011
03/05/83	THAILAND/PRC. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the China News Service has set up its first overseas branch in Southeast Asia, in Bangkok, to serve overseas Chinese. Its director Zeng Siming states that CNS is given "freedom" in its news reporting and analysis and is not under the direct control of the government.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Mar 83	3274
03/09/83	THAILAND/USSR. The mayor of Moscow, V.F. Promyslov, arrives in Bangkok for an official visit to Thailand and calls on various Thai officials.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 Mar 83	3014
03/14/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. The Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Soonsiri condemns a statement made by Vietnam's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in India. The Vietnamese leader said Vietnam will withdraw its volunteers from Kampuchea when foreign countries end their penetration into Kampuchea. The Chinese news agency reports Prasong Soonsiri's comments that "penetration" is a word that fits Vietnam because	M P	FBIS (China) 14 Mar 83	533

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/17/83	ASEAN/THAILAND/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that Chinese chief of staff Yang Dezhi's visit to Thailand during a period of renewed Vietnamese military activity along the Thai border with Kampuchea has rekindled questions over Bangkok's close relationship with Beijing among its ASEAN partners. Malaysian diplomats are reported to have indicated that there was an unwritten limit to Thailand's cooperation with the Chinese. Thailand on the other hand was reported to see itself as a bridge between Beijing and the other ASEAN capitals and that its close relationship with the Chinese was understood by its ASEAN brethren.	P	FEER 17 Mar 83	3241
03/18/83	THAILAND/PRC. A Chinese delegation headed by Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Jiang Wen leaves for Thailand. The 7-member delegation will spend a week in Thailand at the invitation of the Public Prosecution Dept. of Thailand. A delegation from the Thai organization visited China in October 1982.	P	FBIS (China) 18 Mar 83	540
03/18/83	THAILAND/ASEAN/USSR. The Soviet Union intends to strengthen its ties with ASEAN, Thailand's Ambassador to Moscow, Waikun Samruatramporn tells a group of visiting Thai journalists. Moscow's intentions were outlined after ASEAN ambassadors were summoned to a meeting at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. It marked the first time that the Soviet Union had accepted ASEAN as a major organized trading bloc.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Mar 83	3276
03/21/83	THAILAND/PRC. Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Chong receives a delegation from the Thai Supreme Court led by its Vice President Phailo Vaikasi. The Thai group is briefed on China's legal system.	P	FBIS (China) 22 Mar 83	2991
03/29/83	THAILAND/PRC. A new Beijing-Bangkok air route is inaugurated with the arrival of a Thai Airways International Ltd. flight carrying over 100 Thai government officials, their relatives, and tourists.	E	FBIS (China) 30 Mar 83	3005
04/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. A Renmin Ribao commentary describes a 31 March Vietnamese Army attack on Kampuchean refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border as a "most savage act" and a "serious threat to Thailand's security."	M	FBIS (China) 5 Apr 83	3184
04/04/83	KAMP/THAI/PRC. PRK radio attacks allegations from Bangkok and Beijing that Vietnamese troops are attacking refugee camps on the Thai border and	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Apr 83	2525

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	violating Thai sovereignty. The broadcast declares that the Chinese and Thai propaganda machines are "only aimed at making people overlook the Kampuchean people's reasonable right to self-defense," and asserts that "the bloodthirsty and genocidal regime of Pol Pot ... will continue to be punished." It reports that in December 1982, the Chinese sent two shiploads of weapons to "the Khmer Rouge reactionaries" through Thailand and that Chinese military advisers presently are training anti-Vietnamese Khmer insurgents on the Thai border.			
04/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thailand issues a stern warning to the Soviet Union via its ambassador, Yuriy Kuznetsov, to stop supporting Vietnamese aggression and to stop Vietnam from violating Thai territory.	P	Bangkok Post 6 Apr 83	3126
04/06/83	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman announces in a press conference that the Soviet ambassador in Bangkok has been advised that "the Soviet double standard policy toward Thailand in particular and ASEAN in general is unacceptable to the Thai people. On the one hand, the Soviet Union wants to foster political, economic and social ties with ASEAN. On the other hand, it still lets Vietnam use the huge war machine, equipped by Moscow, to make incursions into Thailand."	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Apr 83	2526
04/12/83	THAILAND/SINGAPORE/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunシリ states that he does not believe that Singapore misquoted an alleged Russian subversion threat against ASEAN. He relates that he believe Singapore when it quoted Soviet Deputy FM Kapitsa as saying that Vietnam would aid insurgents in ASEAN countries which continue to oppose Hanoi's policy in the region.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Apr 83	3140
04/20/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. The Soviet Union has gained control of the Kampuchean deep-water port of Kompong Som according to the Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council. The Soviets are also reportedly constructing another base in the Kampuchean port of Ream and plan to use it for dry dock facilities in the future.	M	FBIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3200
04/27/83	THAILAND/PRC. At the invitation of the People's Bank of China, a delegation from the Bank of Thailand meets with Vice Premier Yao Yilin for a briefing on China's economic development.	E	FBIS (China) 28 Apr 83	3211
04/29/83	THAILAND/PRC. A delegation from the National Defense College of Thailand arrives in Beijing and is received by Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the PLA.	M	FBIS (China) 3 May 83	3221

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/11/83	THAILAND/PRC. Admiral Sombun Chuapibul, commander-in-chief of the Thai Navy, visits Beijing officially and meets for discussions with his Chinese counterparts.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 16 May 83	3117
05/11/83	THAILAND/PRC. The visiting commander-in-chief of the Thai Navy Adm. Sombun Chuaphibun meets Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the PLA.	M	FBIS (China) 13 May 83	3224
05/19/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai authorities apprehend a Soviet diplomat in the act of receiving classified documents from a local national. The diplomat, Victor A. Baryshev, a GRU officer assigned as a member of the Soviet trade mission in Bangkok, is promptly expelled from Thailand. The documents compromised to Baryshev included two reports on the Thai-Kampuchean military situation and a single photo of a Thai border military installation. In the wake of the incident, Thai intelligence sources concede that of 87 Soviet diplomats based in Thailand, over 40 are intelligence agents, with the KGB outnumbering the GRU three to one.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 3 Jun 83	2580
05/19/83	THAILAND/USSR. Viktor Barychev, an official of the Soviet Trade Office in Bangkok is ordered expelled from Thailand for espionage.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 May 83	3134
05/20/83	THAILAND/USSR. Expelled Soviet official Viktor Baryshev departs Bangkok.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 May 83	3135
05/20/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai PM Prem suggests that the Soviet spy scandal might affect Thai-Soviet relations. He says that relations are not likely to be seriously affected if the Russians accept that Baryshev's activities were not befitting a trade official, but they are not likely to accept this. Baryshev was arrested with highly classified military documents in his possession.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 May 83	3136
05/21/83	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlangk states that the spying activities of Viktor Baryshev, caught in possession of classified military documents, will not affect security of the Thai-Kampuchean border. The reports gathered by Soviet spies are outdated since Thai troops on the border are frequently rotated.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 May 83	3141
05/25/83	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun states that the Thai Navy is interested in buying light weapons such as pistols and machineguns from China. Following a week's trip to China as guest of the Chinese Navy Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sombun returned to request catalogues of Chinese weaponry from the Chinese military attache in Bangkok.	M	Bangkok Post 26 May 83	3143

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/28/83	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the Soviet Union has taken no retaliation against Thailand for expelling its trade official who was accused of spying.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 83	3144
06/09/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrives for a three-day visit to Thailand and upon his arrival denies there are any Soviet military bases in Vietnam. He adds that "nobody can say that we will never give bases to others." The Foreign Minister also says that Vietnam does not accept Thailand's proposal for a 30-km troop pullback from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a precondition for talks on the Kampuchean issue. Asked if he took the Thai proposal as a positive one, he responds, "If it is a precondition, no. If it is a proposal for discussion, yes."	M	FBIS (China) 10 Jun 83	3213
06/14/83	ASEAN/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. The nation Review (Bangkok) reports that a Thai role in Hanoi-Beijing talks may be possible. Although the idea originated in Indonesia and singled out ASEAN as mediator, the paper concludes that of the ASEAN countries, only Thailand has the possibility of bringing China and Vietnam together.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 83	3253
06/16/83	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. A China Daily commentary describes Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as arriving in Thailand for a three-day visit "waving a bunch of roses" and warning that if the Thai's accept them the "thorns will prick your hands." The Foreign Minister's visit had three aims: 1) to lure Thailand and other ASEAN nations into "regional dialogues" on the Kampuchean issue 2) to win a breathing spell for Vietnam's troops in Kampuchea, and 3) to undermine the unity of both ASEAN and the Thai Government.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 16 Jun 83	3216
06/23/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila states that both China and Vietnam have failed to respond to his proposal to serve as a possible intermediary in a bid for a Kampuchean settlement.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Jun 83	3255

VIETNAM

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/04/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Soviet-supported Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired artillery shells into a Thai border village, killing three.	M	Bangkok Post 4 Jan 83	3260
01/04/83	SRV/USSR. Moscow Radio reports that the Hoa Binh hydroelectric station which is jointly being built by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, after its completion will help prevent the floods that have so far threatened the Red River delta and will establish a reservoir that will provide water for tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields. It further mentions that the Mong Duong coal mine, another joint project, has been put into operation in the initial construction stage with a total capacity of 9,000,000 tons of coal per year--an amount larger than that produced by all coal mines in Vietnam in 1980.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK) 26 Jan 83	2758
01/06/83	SRV/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1983 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed in Hanoi in the first week of December following the 8th session of the Vietnam-Soviet Union Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. VNA reported that the value of goods supplied by the Soviet Union will top the 1982 figure while Radio Moscow added that Soviet exports will increase by more than 30 percent over 1982.	E	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 6 Jan 83	3240
01/11/83	SRV/USSR. Le Duan returns to Hanoi after having attended the USSR's 60th anniversary celebrations in Moscow and having taken a "short rest" in the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jan 83	3261
01/11/83	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet Government led by Y. A. Kozlovskiy, minister of geology, arrives in Hanoi to witness the first phase of the damming of the Da River for the building of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant.	S	FBIS (AP) 12 Jan 83	3262
01/13/83	ASEAN/INDIA/SRV/PRC. The 13 January Renmin Ribao (Beijing) argues that India should invite Sihanouk to attend the March 1983 Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi. It says: "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea. Since Prince Sihanouk is the chairman of the coalition government, he should be invited to the nonaligned conference. Any excuse for not inviting him to this conference does not hold water." After noting that the ASEAN countries have unanimously asked Sihanouk to make a speech at the conference, it says of the Indian government's failure to invite Sihanouk that: "This can only do harm to the role and position of India in the Nonaligned Movement. People believe that it is time for the Indian government to listen to the voice of the ASEAN countries."	P	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 1983	2348

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/18/83	ASEAN/INDIA/SRV/PRC. China Daily (Beijing) describes India's failure to invite Prince Sihanouk to the forthcoming nonaligned summit as "regrettable" and "incomprehensible." it describes as an encouraging sign the recent meeting of senior foreign ministry officials from the three nonaligned nations of the ASEAN group - Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore - which demanded that Sihanouk, one of the few surviving founders of the Nonaligned Movement, be invited to address the seventh summit. China Daily notes that the majority of the 97 nations of the Nonaligned Movement have taken a public stand demanding that Democratic Kampuchea be restored to its legitimate seat and Prince Sihanouk be invited. It concludes: "It would indeed be ironic if the country founded by Jawaharlal Nehru, the great statesman who first expounded the Principles of nonalignment, should back down from the basic tenet of nonalignment . . .	P	China Daily (Beijing) 18 January 1983	2349
01/18/83	SRV/PRC/USSR. APP (Hong Kong) reports that Vietnam, reacting to reports of a four-point Chinese settlement plan for Kampuchea recently submitted to Moscow, said it had not been informed of any change in Beijing's stand on the issue. Diplomatic sources in Hanoi state that the Chinese plan calls for the "neutralization" of Cambodia and "free elections", proposes a resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations suspended in December 1979 if Vietnam announces a schedule for a troop withdrawal coupled with a beginning to the phased pullout of its troops from Kampuchea. The reported plan signals a more "flexible" Chinese posture as Beijing had previously demanded a total Vietnamese withdrawal as a precondition to any negotiated settlement.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Jan 83	3257
01/18/83	SRV/PRC. Hanoi proposes a Tet cease-fire to Beijing and announces its decision to return 35 Chinese who illegally intruded into Vietnamese territory.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Jan 83	3267
01/19/83	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that steps have been taken to further promote cooperation in geology between Vietnam and the USSR. In a recent working session in Hanoi Soviet Minister of Geology Y. A. Kozlovskiy and Tran Duc Luong, general director of the Vietnamese General Department of Geology, stressed the necessity of stepping up cooperation in exploration for coal, tin, bauxite, gold and other minerals in Vietnam.	S	FBIS (AP) 20 Jan 83	3266
01/20/83	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China rejects a Vietnamese proposal for a two-week truce along their border to mark the lunar New Year. In a January 20th statement the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department says that the Hanoi authorities are "solely responsible for tensions along the frontier and describes the "so-called 'truce' proposal" as "Nothing but repeating an old trick."	MP	FBIS China 20 Jan 83	2350

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/20/83	SRV/PRC/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reporter Francois Nivolon speculates that a possible improvement in Sino-Soviet relations was probably one of the main topics discussed during the plenum of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee in Hanoi 3-10 December 82. Despite Vietnam's optimistic statements perceives some reservations and veiled anxieties.	P	FEER	20 Jan 83
01/25/83	SRV/PRC. In Beijing the Chinese Foreign Ministry announces that China will, on the eve of the Spring Festival, release 11 captured Vietnamese servicemen and four Vietnamese spies. The spies have confessed and pleaded guilty to intruding into Chinese territory to commit acts of hostility. The Foreign Ministry also announces its reply to Vietnam's January 17 note proposing a ceasefire along the border during the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year). It describes the proposal as "hypocritical, intended to deceive world public opinion and hoodwink the Vietnamese people. The reply concludes: "During the Spring Festival or any other time, provided the Vietnamese side restrains itself from military provocations or intrusions across the border into the Chinese side, the Chinese side will not hit back, and there will be peace and stability at the Sino-Vietnamese border."	MP	FBIS China 24 Jan 83	2354
01/25/83	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea led by General N. G. Lysenko arrives in Hanoi for a friendship visit.	P	FBIS (AP)	27 Jan 83
01/30/83	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) hails Sihanouk's recent inspection of the "liberated areas" of Kampuchea and his presiding over the second cabinet meeting of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea as "encouraging events." It praises Prince Sihanouk's contributions to Kampuchea's struggle for national self-salvation.	P	FBIS China 2 Feb 83	2363
01/31/83	SRV/PRC. On 31 January Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang holds talks in Beijing with Prince Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, who arrived in China from Thailand on 29 January. Sihanouk briefs Zhao on his recent visit to Kampuchea and the second cabinet meeting of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. Zhao praises the contribution of the cabinet meeting made to the unity and cooperation of the coalition government, and expresses appreciation of Sihanouk's will to fight to the end and his firm adherence to independence, neutrality and nonalignment.	P	Beijing Review 7 Feb 83	2359
02/01/83	SRV/PRC. Hong Kong Government commercial statistics disclose that despite almost daily denunciations of Vietnam, China has been discreetly building up its trade with Hanoi. According to these statistics, Chinese trade with Vietnam increased nearly threefold in the first half of 1982, compared to	E	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 3 Feb 83	3045

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	the same period in 1981. Total value of the transactions amounted to about US \$5 million in the first six months of 1982, compared to virtually nothing in 1980. Principal Chinese exports to Vietnam consisted of textile yarns and fabrics.			
02/03/83	SRV/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that China has been discreetly building up its trade with Hanoi and that Hong Kong Government trade statistics show that China's trade with Vietnam through Hong Kong increased nearly threefold in the first half of 1982 compared to the same period in 1981. The total value was US\$5 million in the first six months of 1982.	E	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 3 Feb 83	3238
02/03/83	SRV/USSR. The fifth friendship and solidarity meeting between Soviet and Vietnamese youths gets underway in Hanoi with a keynote address by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 83	2730
02/04/83	SRV/PRC. In Beijing on 4 February Deng Xiaoping gives a luncheon for Democratic Kampuchean President Sihanouk.	P	FBIS China 4 Feb 83	2372
02/05/83	SRV/PRC. Xinhua reports the press conference of Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, in Beijing. He tells reporters that he has had very friendly and cordial discussions with Chinese leaders, who have pledged continued support to his people and his government. He criticizes the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and India for obstructing his participation in the Nonaligned Summit. He says the Kampuchean resistance forces need more weapons and ammunition. "But I didn't ask for such aid. What we have is enough for the fight in the dry season.	MP	FBIS China 7 Feb 83	2374
02/05/83	SRV/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing on 5 February that Prince Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, says that the Chinese Government has proposed a new arms aid plan to the Prince's Moulinaka resistance group. He tells a press conference that China is ready to supply trench mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition to his group, which now numbers 5,000. He says that in his talks with Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang he assured them that he could boost the Moulinaka to 20,000 men if sufficient arms were supplied. He asked the Chinese leaders to supply more weapons and to send military experts to help expand the Moulinaka army.	MP	FBIS China 7 Feb 83	2375
02/05/83	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. As Gen. Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the PLA, concludes his visit to Thailand, Hanoi's armed forces daily Quan Doi Nhan Dan levels heavy criticism at what it suspects may be increased Sino-Thai military collaboration. The paper notes that during his visit, Yang and the "Bangkok war machine's leaders" discussed the strengthening of	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Feb 83	2735

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	bilateral military cooperation between China and Thailand "in a bid to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries." The daily adds that Yang also discussed Sino-Thai coproduction of weapons in Thailand "for distribution to the Khmer reactionaries of various hues in order to save the cost of transportation from China and . . . to keep Thailand from being accused of acting in complicity with Beijing and Washington in fostering the genocidal Pol pot clique. . . . The newspaper also denounces a pledge of Chinese support given by Yang to Thailand, calling it "a move to prepare public opinion for China to increase its military influence in Thailand, and to open the way for Beijing to interfere ever deeper into Thailand and the rest of Southeast Asia. It concludes by labeling the Yang visit "part of a dangerous scheme of collusion among Washington, Beijing and Bangkok to oppose Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.			
02/06/83	SRV/PRC. Chinese press reports border violations by Vietnamese troops. In this latest incident, Vietnamese gunners fired an 82mm mortar barrage across the frontier into Fangcheng Country, Guangxi Province. In subsequent occurrences, China reports various attacks by small arms and mortar fire in Linxi and Napo Counties, Guangxi Province, and the Hekou Yao autonomous country in Yunnan Province.	In	SWB (Reading, UK) 12 Feb 83	2736
02/07/83	VIETNAM/PRC. On 7 February, AFP reports from Beijing that Prince Sihanouk has clarified his remarks about increased Chinese military aid to his resistance movement. He says that China is not going to supply his movement with new arms, but only extra ammunition. Last year he announced that his forces had received light arms and mortars from China.	MP	FBIS China 7 Feb 83	2376
02/07/83	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa arrives in Bangkok. At an airport press conference, he tells newsmen that the USSR has maintained friendly relations with Thailand for a long time and wishes to continue doing so. He says ties between the two countries are "fairly good" and the USSR wants further to improve mutual understanding. He notes that the "confusion" still prevails in some parts of Southeast Asia and that the Soviet Union wants to see all parties "jointly create peace." He reiterates Moscow's policy which calls for negotiations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries "without external interference." He adds that such negotiations should contribute to the improvement of relations between Thailand and Vietnam.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2741
02/07/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai radio, in bidding a restrained welcome to visiting Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa notes that relations between Bangkok and Moscow have been established for some forty years but that they never reached a zenith. The broadcast editorializes that "the peace-loving Thais would like to voice their concern to the Soviet Deputy	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Feb 83	2742

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	FM . . . that Thai-Soviet relations could be very much improved, should something be corrected regarding the Kampuchean problem. The broadcast asserts that not only was the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam a violation of international law, but it has been perceived by Thais as a major threat to their own national security. It adds that the Vietnamese imperialistic endeavor could never have been carried out without Soviet economic support. It charges that Moscow has been supporting Vietnamese military operations in Kampuchea at a cost of \$5 million a day, and concludes by asking rhetorically under the current circumstances, how could the "peace-loving Thais term the Soviets as our true and sincere friends as repeatedly called for by Moscow?"			
02/07/83	THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. While in Bangkok, Chinese Army Chief-of-Staff Yang Dezhi pledges China's full support for Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese armed incursion. "If Vietnam dares to make an armed incursion into Thailand, the Chinese Army will not stay idle."	P	FBIIS (AP) 7 Feb 83	3269
02/09/83	SRV/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa arrives in Vietnam for an official friendship visit. In a subsequent meeting with PM Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese leader affirms for his Soviet visitors Hanoi's full support for the correct foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and the important peace initiatives it had put forward recently with the aim of consolidating world peace, stopping the arms race being conducted by the imperialists and eliminating the danger of nuclear war."	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 14 Feb 83	2749
02/09/83	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union led by Deputy FM Kapitsa arrives in Hanoi for an official visit.	P	FBIIS (AP) 10 Feb 83	3273
02/11/83	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) in an 11 February comment on Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa's 31 January to 9 February visit to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, argues that the tour was aimed at continuing Soviet support for Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, and not in the least for peace in the region. It claims that the actual goal of his trip was to peddle the so-called 'proposal' to legalize the Phnom Penh puppet regime by holding talks between Indochina and the ASEAN countries. At present the Soviet Union is trying to take advantage of the situation in Kampuchea to steadily increase its military presence in Indochina and turn Vietnam's Danang and Camranh Bay and Kampuchea's Kompong Som into its military bases.	P	FBIIS China 14 Feb 83	2378
02/11/83	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua reports an 11 February commentary by Radio Democratic Kampuchea condemning Soviet Foreign Minister Kapitsa's visit to Southeast Asia. His visit shows that the Soviet Union is continuing its diplomatic scheme to support Vietnam's protracted occupation of Kampuchea.	P	FBIIS China 15 February 1983	2380

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	During his trip he avoided the issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and refused to admit that Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea is the root cause of tension in the region. The commentary concludes that the fine-sounding rhetoric of the Soviet Union is nothing but a diplomatic scheme for covering up the Soviet-Vietnamese plot of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.			
02/11/83	SRV/PRC. Xinhua reports that during 1982 Vietnamese troops conducted 1,299 armed provocations against China. Vietnamese troops killed 50 Chinese frontier guards and civilians and wounded 94.	M	FBIS China 18 Feb 1983	2381
02/16/83	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai radio, commenting on the recent visit of Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa to SE Asia, says that the trip ended without any positive developments concerning settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea. During the visit, Hanoi simply repeated its own position and that of the USSR, as expressed by Kapitsa, that negotiations could not touch on the internal situation in Kampuchea, which was an accomplished fact, but could only discuss the ending of the undeclared war against Kampuchea as well as between ASEAN and Indochina. The broadcast asks rhetorically how the war in Kampuchea could end without discussing the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in the country, or the invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea which are the root cause of the unrest in Southeast Asia.	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 18 Feb 1983	2752
02/22/83	SRV/PRC. In a 21 February statement issued in Beijing, Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, appeals to the heads of state of the truly nonaligned countries to expell Vietnam from the Nonaligned Movement. A 22 February Xinhua commentary supports Sihanouk's "just demand." It points out that when the Nonaligned Summit opens in New Delhi in March, "a true Nonaligned nation, Democratic Kampuchea, a victim of aggression, is excluded from the summit, while Vietnam, an aligned nation and aggressor, is invited to the Summit. ... This is a trampling of the Nonaligned Principles."	P	FBIS China 23 Feb 1983	2386
02/24/83	SRV/PRC. Xinhua denounces Vietnam's offer of "annual partial withdrawals" of troops from Kampuchea as a trick. Xinhua notes that the withdrawal offer was made on the eve of the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, and that the three preconditions for even a partial withdrawal include the "assurance of peace and security along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and the complete elimination of the threat from Beijing and other reactionary forces." It also observes that this is the fourth offer of a partial troop withdrawal since 1980 and labels the recent offer as much a sham as were the previous three, which were made in September 1982, February 1982 and July 1982.	P	FBIS China 25 Feb 1983	2390

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02/24/83	LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai intelligence reportedly has confirmed the existence of at least five Vietnamese-run training camps in Laos where pro-Soviet Thai communists of the Pak Mai (New Party) are undergoing indoctrination and arms training.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 24 Feb 83	3242
02/25/83	SRV/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry says that if the Vietnamese Government decides to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, China is ready, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations on the normalization of relations. Along with the continual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, China will take practical steps to improve relations with Vietnam. The Vietnamese announcement on 23 February of annual and partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea is but another hoax in an attempt to deceive world opinion says the Foreign Ministry. China is ready to make a guarantee jointly with other nations not to interfere in Kampuchean internal affairs, to respect the independence and non-aligned status of Kampuchea and to respect the choice of the Kampuchean people in a genuinely free election to be held under UN supervision.	P	China Daily 3 Mar 83	3430
02/25/83	KAMP/SRV/USSR. Thai National Security Council sources announce that the USSR recently provided surface-to-air (SAM) SA-7B missiles to the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea. The missiles are mounted on mobile carriers and have a range of about five kilometers. In a related development, the same sources disclose that 12 Soviet vessels entered Kampuchean waters in January to deliver arms to the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. In the past, Soviet arms supplies for Kampuchea and Laos were routed through Vietnam.	M	Strait Times (Singapore) 2519 26 Feb 83	513
02/28/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. A Xinhua commentary attacks a statement issued from an Indochinese summit of representatives from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos which refers to the situation in Kampuchea as a civil war and a conflict between two state blocs in Southeast Asia. The conflict cannot be described as a civil war because the current Heng Samrin regime was set up by a Vietnamese occupation army. The Chinese also describe as "lie" the contention that the Kampuchean situation is a dispute between ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese nations. As a group ASEAN is not taking place in the fighting and does not have fundamental differences with all the three Indo-Chinese states. "They [ASEAN] are only against Vietnam's regional hegemony."	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Mar 83	EP
02/28/83	SRV/PRC. Beijing Review carries a Xinhua commentary responding to a recent Vietnamese claim that Chinese and foreign companies' joint oil exploration in the Beibu Gulf violates Vietnamese sovereignty. Xinhua states that: "Cooperation between Chinese and foreign companies in exploring for oil and natural gas on the continental shelf within China's territorial seas is entirely within the scope of China's sovereignty." It warns that: "If the		Beijing Review 28 February 1983	2387

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	Vietnamese authorities insist on obstructing China's legal exploration for oil in Chinese territorial waters, they will have to bear the responsibility for any consequences arising therefrom. The ambitions of the Vietnamese are too reckless and far-fetched. They have not only occupied Kampuchea and taken control of Laos by force, but are also stretching their fingers into China's territorial waters and land."	M P	FBIIS (China) 1 Mar 83	516
03/01/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA /PRC. China issues a major five-point proposal for resolving the Kampuchea issue. The five points of the Foreign Ministry statement are: (1) Vietnam must first declare an unconditional withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea. (2) If Vietnam makes this announcement, China would be willing, after the withdrawal of the first batch of troops, to resume negotiations with Vietnam for the normalization of relations between the two countries. Along with the withdrawal of more troops, China would take practical steps to improve its relations with Vietnam. (3) the Soviet Union should cease supporting Vietnam's aggression and urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. (4) After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops, the Kampuchean people should themselves settle all their internal issues, including the kind of social system and form of government. China wishes to see an independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned Kampuchea. (5) China seeks no self-interest in Kampuchea, and is willing to make a joint commitment with other countries to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, to respect the independence, neutrality, and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, and to respect the result of the Kampuchean people's choice made through a genuinely free election held under UN supervision.	M P	FBIIS (China) 1 Mar 83	516
03/01/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry denounces a statement issued at the end of a summit meeting (Feb. 22-23) of Vietnam, Laos, and the Heng Samrin regime. China called the statement, which announced that Vietnam would make partial troop withdrawals on a yearly basis if three preconditions are met, another hoax in order to cover up their criminal acts of aggression, deceive world opinion, and extricate themselves from external and internal difficulties.	M P	Beijing Review 7 Mar 83	522
03/03/83	SRV/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry says that if the Vietnamese Government decides to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, China is ready, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations on the normalization of relations. Along with the continual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, China will take practical steps to improve relations with Vietnam. The Vietnamese announcement on 23 February of annual and partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea is but another hoax in an attempt to deceive world opinion says the Foreign Ministry. China is ready to make a guarantee jointly with other nations not to interfere in Kampuchean internal affairs, to respect the independence and non-aligned status of Kampuchea and to respect the choice	P	China Daily 3 Mar 83	521

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	of the Kampuchean people in a genuinely free election to be held under UN supervision.			
03/03/83	SRV/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that Vietnam may be discreetly preparing to resume the party-to-party dialogue with China broken off in December 1979. Ho Han, a member of the external affairs commission of the VCP Central Committee, was named Counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) FEER 3 Mar 83 *	3237
03/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that direct and indirect assurances from Moscow have heightened confidence in Thailand that Vietnam's military offensive in Kampuchea will not spill over the border. Soviet Deputy FM Kaputin was reported to have assured his Thai counterpart Arun Panupong that he believed the Vietnamese would not violate the Thai frontier while a junior Soviet official in Beijing was said to have told the Thais bluntly that Moscow would not permit the Vietnamese to do so.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 3 Mar 83	3245
03/05/83	SRV/PRC. China attacks Vietnam's announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Claiming the move is nothing more than a "routine troop replacement," the Chinese label the Vietnamese statement a "cunning trick, aimed at hoodwinking the world public. Vietnam has announced a partial troop withdrawal every year and the Chinese claim that this year's announcement is nothing new. Their [Vietnam's] repeated trick will only help people realize more clearly their true nature of stubbornly pursuing their expansionist and aggressive policy.	P	FBIS (China) 10 Mar 83	527
03/06/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. On the eve of the NAM summit in New Delhi, confidential journalistic sources report that secret exchanges have taken place among China, Indonesia and Malaysia to send word discreetly to Vietnamese officials that Beijing would not dispute the right of the Kampuchean people to elect even a non-communist government after the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The Chinese demarche in the form of a five-point proposal, initially was conveyed to Hanoi through Moscow, and later relayed again through Indonesia and Malaysia. The Chinese proposal offered the resumption of a Sino-Vietnamese dialogue after the establishment of an agreed-upon timetable for a military withdrawal from Kampuchea and after the recall of the first increment of Vietnamese troops. The dialogue proposed by Beijing would have discussed the Kampuchean issue and the settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute as well. Hanoi reportedly rejected the Chinese gambit by insisting on a linkage of its troop withdrawal in annual increments matched to China's good conduct. Hanoi also made a plea for regional talks to settle the Kampuchean issue, a move which was rejected in turn by China and ASEAN.	P	Hindu (Madras) 23 Mar 83	3012

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03/07/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China labels Vietnam's claim that its troops in Kampuchea are volunteers as a "clumsy name-changing farce." A Chinese commentary asks why for almost four years the Vietnamese Government never referred to a volunteer army in Kampuchea. Vietnam's assertion according to the Chinese is only a trick of the Vietnamese authorities aimed at hoodwinking the world public, distorting the nature of the war in Kampuchea . . . and providing an excuse for their refusal to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.	M	FBIS (China) 9 Mar 83	525
03/08/83	SRV/KAMPUCHEA /LAOS/PRC. China denounces Vietnam's statement that Kampuchea and Laos be included along with Vietnam in a "militant alliance." The alliance according to a Chinese commentary is nothing but a synonym for the 'Indochinese Federation' dominated by Vietnam. The Vietnamese statement came out of a conference in Vientiane attended by representatives of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.	P	FBIS (China) 9 Mar 83	526
03/10/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC. A Xinhua commentary criticizes Vietnam's reporting of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. The commentary accuses Vietnam's media of distorting facts and attacking nonaligned countries that supported Democratic Kampuchea's claim to be seated at the summit.	P	FBIS (China) 11 Mar 83	529
03/10/83	SRV/USSR. The commercial and shipping treaty between Vietnam and the USSR is 25 years old. In the spirit of the treaty, the Soviet Union has given Vietnam preferential treatment in many fields, including goods delivery, prices, payments and modes of transport. This has created favorable conditions for Vietnam to promote production and exports and make rational use of natural resources. In the area of imports, the USSR has provided Vietnam with materials, fuel, equipment, machinery and essential goods to restore and develop its defense and economic capabilities. The Soviet Union also has supplied essential consumer goods to help stabilize the daily lives of the Vietnamese people. The value of imports and exports to the Soviet Union from Vietnam in 1982 increased to 60 times what it was in 1958, with the value of exports alone increasing 25 times during the same period.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Mar 83	3015
03/10/83	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions visits Vietnam and tours the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 Mar 83	3016
03/14/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. The Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Soonsiri condemns a statement made by Vietnam's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in India. The Vietnamese leader said Vietnam will	M P	FBIS (China) 14 Mar 83	533

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03/15/83	"volunteers" from Kampuchea when foreign countries end their penetration into Kampuchea. The Chinese news agency reports Prasong Soonsiri's comments that penetration is a "word that fits Vietnam because it invaded Kampuchea. He also considers the "volunteer" label for Vietnam's troops in Kampuchea to be inaccurate.	P	FBIS (China) 15 Mar 83	534
03/17/83	SRV/PRC. Premier Zhao Ziyang tells an Australian newspaper delegation that China hopes that the Australian government will not resume aid to Vietnam. He says many countries have strongly denounced Vietnam for its policy of aggression and expansion, and reduced or stopped their aid to Vietnam. The Chinese Premier argues that under the present circumstances, the resumption of aid will not help to attain the aim even if it is motivated by humanitarianism. Zhao says, "We hope that all countries, which oppose hegemonism and are concerned with peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, will take the same position as the above-mentioned countries.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 17 Mar 83	3052
03/22/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that China has failed in its bid to help seat the Democratic Kampuchea coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk at the New Delhi summit of the non-aligned countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Mar 83	3277
03/23/83	SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) urges the ASEAN countries to get out of the Beijing reactionaries' death trap and conduct a dialogue with the Indochinese countries.	M	FBIS (China) 24 Mar 83	2996
03/30/83	KAMPUCHEA /SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao condemns Vietnam for attacking the ASEAN rejection of Hanoi's proposal for a regional conference on the Kampuchean issue. The paper praises ASEAN unity and cooperation, which represents the common interests and aspirations of the people of Southeast Asia, and backed the UN resolutions with regard to Kampuchea. Vietnam's calls for a regional conference are seen as an attempt to resist the UN resolutions and trick the world into recognizing the fait accompli of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (China) 30 Mar 83	3006
03/30/83	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Vietnamese spokesman Nguyen Can declares that the ASEAN foreign ministers, in rejecting negotiations between their five-nation grouping and the countries of Indochina to settle the Kampuchean crisis succumbed to pressure from China and a few people from Thailand. The Vietnamese denunciation follows cautious optimism voiced by Malaysian	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 31 Mar 83	251

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03/31/83	ASEAN/LAOS/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that both China and Prince Sihanouk have warned ASEAN against talks with Hanoi and Laos. Chinese sources told the REVIEW that by discussing Kampuchea with Vietnam and Laos, ASEAN would be giving backdoor recognition to Vietnam's Indochina federation. A dialogue with the two countries even with the exclusion of the Phnom Penh government would amount to ASEAN's acceptance of Indochina as a bloc.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 31 Mar 83	3244
04/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. A Renmin Ribao commentary describes a 31 March Vietnamese Army attack on Kampuchean refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border as a "most savage act" and a "serious threat to Thailand's security."	M P	FBIS (China) 5 Apr 83	3184
04/04/83	DPRK/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) says that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, recently published a statement in Pyongyang. North Korea calling for Vietnamese armed forces to withdraw from Kampuchea. The Xinhua report is of interest because the Chinese news agency is the sole source reporting that Sihanouk was allowed to issue a statement on a political issue that is sensitive for the North Korean Government. The DPRK Government does not publicly criticize the Soviet Union or Vietnam for their military involvement in Kampuchea.	MP	SWB (Reading, UK) 6 Apr 83	2966
04/04/83	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Commentary endorses the position that came out of the 23 March 1983 ASEAN foreign ministers conference that the settlement of the Kampuchean problem should be worked out within the framework of the International Conference on Kampuchea and relevant United Nations resolutions. Also the proposal made by Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on 11 March 1983 at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit calling for a "regional summit" is denounced. The commentary says the idea of a "regional summit" will only "create a false impression that Vietnam is willing to settle the Kampuchean crisis by negotiations when in fact they are clinging to their regional hegemonic ambitions, that they want to create an "indochinese federation as a basis for further expansion in Southeast Asia." The commentary also argues that Hanoi's proposed "regional summit" has Moscow's approval and support.	P M	Beijing Review 4 Apr 83	3008
04/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thailand issues a stern warning to the Soviet Union via its ambassador, Yuriy Kuznetsov, to stop supporting Vietnamese aggression and to stop Vietnam from violating Thai territory.	P	Bangkok Post 6 Apr 83	3126

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04/05/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is interviewed by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun and says that the purpose of the continuing Sino-Soviet consultations is to remove obstacles to normalize relations. The obstacles being a reduction in Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end to Soviet support for Vietnam in Kampuchea. On the question of whether suspending Soviet aid to Vietnam would bring an end to Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, Qian says, "The Soviet Union holds the key on this matter."	P M	FBIS (China)	12 Apr 83 3192
04/05/83	SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan declares in talks with visiting Deputy Soviet FM Mikhail Kapitsa that while Singapore is not anti-Soviet, it cannot accept Moscow's giving military aid to Hanoi, so that it can continue to occupy Kampuchea. Dhanabalan further asserts that it is this aid from the USSR that has permitted Vietnam to launch its current offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He notes also that it is this aid that colors Singapore's entire relationship with the Soviet Union. Turning to Vietnam itself, the Singaporean official tells the visiting Soviet diplomat that Hanoi cannot be trusted and that Singapore and its ASEAN partners will continue to isolate Vietnam as long as it refuses to accept a just solution to the Kampuchean Problem. The remark follows an observation by Kapitsa that the current situation between Vietnam and ASEAN is virtually a state of undeclared war, and that Vietnam wants peace and cooperation with ASEAN to resolve the Kampuchean problem.	P	FBIS (AP)	7 Apr 83 3032
04/06/83	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman announces in a press conference that the Soviet ambassador in Bangkok has been advised that "the Soviet double standard policy toward Thailand in particular and ASEAN in general is unacceptable to the Thai people. On the one hand, the Soviet Union wants to foster political, economic and social ties with ASEAN. On the other hand, it still lets Vietnam use the huge war machine, equipped by Moscow, to make incursions into Thailand."	MP	SWB (Reading, UK)	7 Apr 83 2526
04/10/83	SRV/PRC. China warns Vietnam that it will incur severe consequences if it persists in its warlike activities on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier. The Chinese warning is contained in a letter to the Vietnamese embassy in Beijing. Following incidents on the border between the two countries in which 14 Chinese personnel were killed or wounded. In its letter, China notes that although the Vietnamese Government has given great publicity to the fact that it wants to normalize relations with Beijing, the reality of the matter is that Hanoi has intensified its armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese note reports that over 70 incidents committed by Hanoi's troops have occurred along the common frontier so far in April.	M	HUAB (Jakarta)	12 Apr 83 2516

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04/12/83	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Jakarta's leading daily reports Indonesian and Malaysian reaction to visiting Soviet FM Mikhail Kapitsa's statement threatening the ASEAN states because of their position on Kampuchea. Kapitsa reportedly asserted that the infrastructure of the countries in Southeast Asia would erode if ASEAN continued its confrontational stance against Vietnam and the other states of Indochina. In response, Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja says that Jakarta wishes to see a political solution to the Kampuchean problem but not through coercion, whether it consists of a direct or veiled attack. In a stronger reaction, Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohammad declares that the Soviet warning to ASEAN is a mere pretext to dominate the entire region of Southeast Asia. The Indonesian report concludes that for the five nation group, Kapitsa's statement should be considered as a warning on the possibility of a USSR attempt to drive a wedge between the ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (AP)	21 Apr 83 3066
04/14/83	SRV/PRC. Xinhua Domestic Service charges Vietnamese troops made seven armed attacks along China's Yunnan Province border in the last four days. The attacks took the form of bursts of machinegun fire and heavy artillery barrages along the frontier.	M	FBIS (China)	15 Apr 83 3195
04/14/83	MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Malaysian media respond with irritation over a statement attributed to Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa who currently is making a tour of SE Asian countries. According to the press, Kapitsa reportedly threatened that the USSR would arm various insurgent movements in the region if the ASEAN states continued their confrontational stance against Vietnam and the other nations of Indochina. In the meantime, the Soviet embassy in Bangkok denies that Kapitsa made such a statement and condemns the Singaporean Government as "provocative" for first publicizing the Kapitsa declaration. One Malaysian news service expresses its regret that "the Soviet Union and Vietnam have thought it fit to bully the nations in the region with a threat like this," and editorializes that "the Vietnamese and their Russian backers should not expect the international community to swallow their lies and deceipts, and that no amount of disinformation or psychology warfare tactics can hide the truth of Kampuchea from the conscience of the noncommunist world."	P	FBIS (AP)	21 Apr 83 3069
04/16/83	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko publicly reaffirms the USSR's full support for Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. The declaration follows a meeting between the senior Soviet diplomat and the ambassadors from the three Indochinese countries in Moscow. While speculation surrounds the purpose of the meeting, it may have been held for the diplomatic representatives of the three nations of Indochina to brief their Soviet allies on the results of a conference held by their foreign ministers in Phnom Penh last month. According to a Tass statement following the meeting between Gromyko and the envoys from Indochina, the	P	HUAB (Jakarta)	18 Apr 83 3073

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/17/83	USSR also expressed its support for the Vietnamese announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and Hanoi's request for negotiations with Thailand to create a climate of mutual credibility and cooperation among all the nations of Southeast Asia. In the same press release, the USSR declared its readiness to cooperate with all permanent members of the UN Security Council to advance the cause of peace in SE Asia.	M	FBIS (China)	3196
04/17/83	SRV/PRC. Chinese frontier artillery corps in Yunnan Province begin firing on Vietnamese troops. According to the Xinhua News Agency Chinese frontier guards in Yunnan were "compelled to fire" on the Vietnamese who had been repeatedly firing on Chinese border areas since the latter half of March. Guangxi Province artillery corps reportedly also began firing on Vietnamese positions the day before.	M	FBIS (China)	18 Apr 83
04/18/83	SRV/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, in a luncheon speech in Canberra during his visit to Australia, accuses Vietnam of invading Thailand, and charges Hanoi with undermining stability in Southeast Asia by its repeated military incursions along the border with China. Zhao also calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan. In the meantime, Chinese media sources report that Chinese artillery barrages destroyed various Vietnamese fortifications and earthworks in the border area following frontier violations by Hanoi's troops last month. On the same subject, diplomatic observers expressed the view that the clashes between Vietnamese and Chinese border forces were clearly linked with Vietnamese military actions along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and that China's aim was to distract Hanoi from its dry season offensive against anti-Vietnamese Khmer insurgents. Asian and western diplomats noting the development said there was a tacit understanding with Bangkok that China would react along its borders with Vietnam if Thailand felt threatened by Hanoi's troop movements in Kampuchea.	M	Times (London)	19 Apr 83
04/18/83	SRV/USSR. A protocol on Soviet aid in the construction of several new projects for Vietnam is signed in Moscow by Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem and S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.	E	FBIS (AP)	19 Apr 83
04/18/83	SRV/USSR/PRC. China accuses the Soviet Union of shipping an "endless stream of arms" to Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in support of a new offensive. The list of weapons according to a Chinese commentary includes T-54 and T-55 tanks, 130mm artillery, toxic chemical shells, AE-28 surface-to-air missiles, and multi-tube rocket launchers. The Chinese also charge that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told Singapore's Foreign Minister that If the ASEAN states continue to oppose Hanoi's	M	FBIS (China)	18 Apr 83

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/18/83	policies in the region, Vietnam will take retaliatory action and support rebel organizations in the ASEAN countries.			
04/19/83	SRV/PRC. Vietnam announces that its forces have given a suitable riposte to Chinese artillery bombardments along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Officials in Hanoi report that 17 Vietnamese civilians were killed in the bombardments and denounce the "criminal acts" that took place in five of Vietnam's six border provinces with China.	MP	Le Monde (Paris) 20 Apr 83	2509
04/19/83	SRV/PRC/USSR. China accuses the USSR of being behind the latest tension in SE Asia, including along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, because of the support which Moscow is extending to Hanoi. Chinese sources note that the increase of incidents along the border with Vietnam goes hand-in-hand with the latest Vietnamese offensive in Kampuchea and that both come on the heels of the visit to the region by Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa. In a commentary on the visit, China charges the USSR with having two objectives on the Kapitsa trip: application of pressure on Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to accept Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea as an accomplished fact, and in the long term, to hold up the example of Kampuchea to the ASEAN states so that the latter nations will then acquiesce to Vietnam's regional hegemony. This, "according to Chinese sources, will then permit the USSR to pursue its 'strategic goal of pushing towards the south.'"	MP	Le Monde (Paris) 20 Apr 83	2508
04/19/83	SRV/PRC/USSR. The government-controlled press in the USSR cautions Beijing against presenting Moscow's ties with Vietnam, Mongolia and Afghanistan as impediments to the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China. The media further note that such allegations have a negative impact on the improvement of ties between the two countries.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 21 Apr 83	2512
04/19/83	SRV/PRC. Chinese spokesmen claim their troops "severely punished" Vietnamese intruders who crossed into Chinese territory and blew up a hospital and school in Guangxi Province recently. The alleged Chinese reprisal comes in the wake of renewed fighting between Vietnamese soldiers and Khmer insurgents on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and may be intended as a warning from Beijing to Hanoi not to escalate the level of hostilities in the region.	M	Washington Times 20 Apr 83	2513
04/19/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk, at a press conference in Beijing, declares that the KPNLF coalition has suffered recent reverses in its struggle against the Vietnamese. He concedes that Chinese aid is now more necessary than ever for the Khmer resistance fighters and that he has recently received reassurances on this matter from Beijing. Sihanouk declines to speculate on the possibility of Chinese pressure increasing on the	M	Le Monde (Paris) 21 Apr 83	2514

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Sino-Vietnamese border as a riposte to Vietnamese combat operations on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. He indicates approbation of the Chinese artillery barrages fired into Vietnamese territory and remarks that "the more the Chinese intervene against the Vietnamese, the more it pleases us because Hanoi understands only the language of force." Sihanouk's subdued remarks are interpreted by journalists as an indication that Beijing does not intend to open a second front against Hanoi by launching attacks across the Sino-Vietnamese border in the near future.			
04/20/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. The Soviet Union has gained control of the Kampuchean deep-water port of Kompong Som according to the Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council. The Soviets are also reportedly constructing another base in the Kampuchean port of Ream and plan to use it for dry dock facilities in the future.	M	FBIIS (China) 21 Apr 83	3200
04/20/83	SRV/PRC. China claims it killed 16 Vietnamese soldiers who crossed into Chinese territory in Jinping County, Yunnan Province. The episode is the first incidence of ground fighting between Chinese and Vietnamese troops since tensions began mounting anew last week following Hanoi's offensive in western Kampuchea. Previously, only airillery barrages had been exchanged between the two sides. Following this latest report of fighting, China warns Vietnam that it will be forced to swallow a bitter fruit if it continues to occupy Kampuchea and to attack civilians in southern China."	M	Washington Times 22 Apr 83	2511
04/21/83	SRV/KAMP/PRC/USSR. A China Daily commentator argues that the "shelling of Vietnamese positions by China's frontier artillery has become necessary in the face of the growing trend of Vietnamese armed provocations against and incursions into China's territory in Yunnan and Guangxi provinces. Without naming the Soviet Union, the commentator says that Sino-Vietnamese relations deteriorated only after Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and that Vietnam would not have invaded that country without the "backing of a superpower. The commentator continues. "Nor is this superpower satisfied with backing Vietnam's military ventures and political tricks. It has stepped onto the stage by voicing ominous threats to ASEAN nations in an attempt to force them into dialogues with Vietnam and, in a way, legalize Vietnam's aggression."	P	China Daily 21 Apr 83	3199
04/24/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC. Vietnam blames China for clashes on the Sino-Vietnamese border and denies accusations that Hanoi's troops occupying Kampuchea have massacred civilians. Radio Hanoi charges instead that it was Chinese militiamen who had crossed into Vietnam to "loot the local people and destroy cropland." Hanoi's state-controlled media also dismiss the allegations of massacre, labelling them "sheer fabrication," and "aimed at slandering Vietnamese forces to cover up the crimes committed against the	M	Washington Times 25 Apr 83	2510

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	Kampuchean people by remnants of the Pol Pot gang and reactionary Khmer forces assisted by China.			
04/26/83	SRV/PRC/USSR. China accuses the USSR of creating tension in Southeast Asia by supporting Vietnam and planning Vietnamese domination of the region. Xinhua news agency says Moscow's short term aim is to force Southeast Asia countries to accept Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The long term aim of the USSR, according to Beijing, is to act the same way in some ASEAN countries as in Kampuchea, so that the example of the Heng Samrin regime will be followed there, and all the ASEAN countries will be brought under the thumb of Vietnam, one by one.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 26 Apr 83	3095
04/30/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Hanoi denounces Prince Sihanouk for assuming the leadership of the anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition in Kampuchea. A commentary in Nhan Dan notes that the prince "has thrown his lot in with the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the enemy of the Kampuchean people and he has sold himself, body and soul, to the Chinese expansionist hegemonists, who used the Pol Pot clique to massacre 3 million Kampuchean, including five of his children and 14 of his nieces and nephews . . . Sihanouk is rapidly sliding down the path of betraying the interests of his people; he is mere political puppet manipulated by Beijing.	M P	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 May 83	3109
05/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Foreign Ministry and press in China denounce the recent "partial" Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a "trick, a farce or a "fraud." People's Daily editorializes that "if the Vietnamese authorities want to demonstrate their sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and for peace in Southeast Asia, they must first implement the UN resolutions and withdraw all troops from Kampuchea. The fraud of using a partial troop withdrawal to reject a complete troop withdrawal and using empty talks about sincerity for peace to cover the facts of aggression and expansion did not succeed in the past and will never succeed in the future."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 May 83	3107
05/03/83	SRV/USSR. The section for scientific and technical cooperation of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation holds its 9th session in Hanoi. The two sides show special interest in the implementation of the 1981-1985 cooperation subjects on agriculture, energy, public health, and training of Vietnamese managerial cadres for the economic, scientific and technical aspects of cooperation.	S	FBIS (AP) 24 May 83	3142
05/05/83	SRV/USSR. A visiting Soviet economic delegation confers with its Vietnamese counterparts on extending bilateral cooperation to fruit and vegetable production and supply. The two sides also discussed the	E S	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 May 83	3109

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05/03/83	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Foreign Ministry and press in China denounce the "recent" partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a "trick, " a "farce" or a "fraud." People's Daily editorializes that "if the Vietnamese authorities want to demonstrate their sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and for peace in Southeast Asia, they must first implement the UN resolutions and withdraw all troops from Kampuchea. The fraud of using a partial troop withdrawal to reject a complete troop withdrawal and using empty talks about sincerity for peace to cover the facts of aggression and expansion did not succeed in the past and will never succeed in the future."	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 May 83	3107
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SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

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06/14/83	SRV/PRC. Various Chinese media rule out any normalization of relations with Vietnam because of the continued turmoil in Kampuchea. People's Daily, organ of the CCP, declares that "Sino-Vietnamese relations offer no prospect of thawing because of Hanoi's persistence in its policy of aggression and expansion." The influential party newspaper also denies that contacts to discuss normalization of ties have taken place between Beijing and Hanoi. The vehement Chinese denunciation follows in the wake of a recent statement by SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach that such contacts had indeed taken place. Chinese media label the Thach statement a "disgraceful lie" intended to "sow discord" between Beijing and the ASEAN nations.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta)	3157
06/14/83	ASEAN/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. The nation Review (Bangkok) reports that a Thai role in Hanoi-Beijing talks may be possible. Although the idea originated in Indonesia and singled out ASEAN as mediator, the paper concludes that of the ASEAN countries, only Thailand has the possibility of bringing China and Vietnam together.	P	FBIS (AP)	14 Jun 83
06/16/83	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. A China Daily commentary describes Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as arriving in Thailand for a three-day visit "waving a bunch of roses" and warning that if the Thai's accept them the "thorns will prick your hands." The Foreign Minister's visit had three aims: 1) to lure Thailand and other ASEAN nations into regional dialogues on the Kampuchean issue 2) to win a breathing spell for Vietnam's troops in Kampuchea, and 3) to undermine the unity of both ASEAN and the Thai Government.	P	China Daily (Beijing)	3216
06/23/83	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Thai FM Sittithi Sawetsila states that both China and Vietnam have failed to respond to his proposal to serve as a possible intermediary in a bid for a Kampuchean settlement.	P	FBIS (AP)	24 Jun 83
06/23/83	SRV/PRC. In a feature entitled "Heighten Vigilance to Defend the Fatherland," Hanoi Radio reports that the Beijing authorities are still continuing to pursue their old lines and policies, especially their hostile policy against our country, as reflected in the trends discernible at the National People's Congress just held.	P	FBIS (AP)	27 Jun 83

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/24/83	SRV/PRC. The New China News Agency (NCNA) announces that Beijing has refused to enter into any negotiations for normalizing relations with Vietnam until Hanoi formally agrees to, and begins, a total withdrawal of its troops in Kampuchea. The statement adds that improved bilateral ties between the two states will be impossible as long as Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea. The recent NCNA announcement repeats the position that Beijing first put forward in March 1983 in its proposal to resolve the Kampuchean crisis.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 25 Jun 83	3165
06/24/83	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. A Zhongguo Xinwen She broadcast attacks a statement made by Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that "the Kampuchean problem is mainly an issue between China and Vietnam." The commentary claims that Nguyen Co Thach is attempting to "wreck the efforts of the ASEAN states to solve the Kampuchean problem." Kampuchea is not an issue between China and Vietnam but an issue of aggression according to the broadcast. "Out of their needs for building regional hegemony, the Vietnamese authorities have not stinted to introduce the military power of the Soviet superpower into Southeast Asia."	P M	FBIS (China) 24 Jun 83	3218
06/25/83	ASEAN/KAMP/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency gives extensive coverage of the just concluded 16th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting highlighting the group's communique which calls for a "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination."	P M	FBIS (China) 28 Jun 83	3219
06/29/83	SRV/KAMP/PRC. A delegation from the United Nations ad hoc committee on the International Conference on Kampuchea concludes a one-week stay in Beijing. According to the Agence France-press the delegation met with China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other top Chinese diplomats to be briefed in detail regarding China's position on Kampuchea and to try to determine the possibility of any room for movement."	P M	FBIS (China) 29 Jun 83	3220

APPENDIXES

- A. Commentary on Arkhipov Visit to India
- B. Details of Arkhipov Talks in India
- C. Arkhipov Speeches, Activities in India
- D. Activities, Speeches of Defense Minister Venkataraman in the USSR
- E. Joint ROK-PRC Memorandum on Hijacked CAAC Airliner

COMMENTARY ON ARKHIPOV VISIT TO INDIA

Deccan Herald Commentator on Visit by Arkhipov
BK181435 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1340 GMT 18 May 83

[Commentary by S. Vishwan of *Deccan Herald*: "A Highly Successful Visit"]

[Text] There was good ground for mutual satisfaction at the end of the 6-day visit to India by the first Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr I.V. Arkhipov. His was the first visit by a senior Soviet leader to India after the death of President Brezhnev. As such, both the countries had high expectations from it.

Before his departure from New Delhi, Mr Arkhipov said that his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, had revealed perfect identity of views on international questions like peace and reduction of tension. Mr Arkhipov appeared to have summed up precisely the two issues which continue to preoccupy the thinking of both the Indian and Soviet Governments. On its part, the Soviet Union has made a variety of constructive offers to the West for limiting nuclear arms in Europe. These offers will no doubt figure in the resumed Soviet-American talks scheduled to begin in Geneva this week.

On India's part the thrust of the government toward disarmament, world peace, and global economic development has reflected itself through the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi in March. It was but natural that the contents of the political and economic declarations and the special New Delhi message of the summit should have been discussed by Indian leaders with the distinguished visitor. The summit had emphasized that disarmament and developments go together, and for this purpose it was vital to end the nuclear arms race so that the resources spent on arms could be diverted for development. At the same time it was imperative to restructure the global economy, which had developed serious and fundamental desequilibrium.

Soon after the summit, reports from Moscow had suggested that Mr Arkhipov can now be expected to convey to Mr. Yuriy Rao utilized the occasion of Mr Arkhipov's visit to him India's anxiety that the recommendations of the summit needed to be implemented by the international community. Specifically, Indian leaders stressed the constructive importance of Mrs Gaidhi's suggestion that all member nations of the United Nations should attend the forthcoming 38th General Assembly session at the level of the heads of state. This would provide the opportunity to all heads of state to spend a week or so together and apply their collective minds to the major problems faced by the world. India is anxious that the session should be attended by the Soviet secretary general, Mr. Yuriy Andropov, himself, just as it is anxious that President Reagan should also attend it.

Both the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and Mr Narasimha Rao regarded the other as partners in the common task of working for the frank exchange of views. Mr Arkhipov's visit has created the necessary atmosphere for the proposed visit to India between now and then the two countries would have taken all measures to implement the ongoing bilateral cooperation in varied fields with earnestness and sincerity. Meanwhile, India will await with interest the Soviet response to the key proposals connected with the UN session and the international monetary conference.

There was a special reason for seeking that cooperation. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have hitherto stayed away from conferences between the developed and developing world. Soviet leaders stayed away, for instance, from the Cancun summit in 1981. They have invariably pleaded that the responsibility for raising the economic standards of the Third World countries rests with the industrialist West because it was the West which was guilty of having exploited them both politically and economically. India entertains the hope that the Soviet Union will persuade itself to attend the international conference if only because the dimensions of the current global economic crisis are such that a united and common approach is called for to resolve it.

DETAILS OF ARKHIPOV TALKS IN INDIA²

ARKHIPOV-RAO COOPERATION TALKS DETAILED

PM170952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 May -- Talks ended here today between I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, who are cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. During the talks, conducted in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, they examined progress in fulfilling the 1979 long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, the 1980 agreements on economic and technical cooperation; and the agreements reached last September during Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union. The cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission also exchanged opinions both on current issues and on the prospects of cooperation between the two countries.

The sides noted that the decisions taken at last September's Moscow session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission are being successfully implemented. Great progress is being made on the projects under construction or being planned.

Successful work is in progress on constructing the Visakhapatnam metallurgical combine. Construction of the enterprise's first stage will be completed by 1986. The USSR and India have signed an agreement to cooperate in constructing the second stage of this metallurgical combine, and when it is completed by 1988 it will have a capacity of 3.4 million metric tons of steel per year. Work is being completed on the expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro metallurgical combines, which will each produce 4 million tons of steel annually beginning in 1985.

Plans are being drawn up and preparation has begun for the construction of the (Vindhyachal) heat and power station. Successful work is in progress on the major open-cut coalmines in (Nigakhi) and (Makunda), with a capacity of 14 million and 12 million metric tons, respectively. Comprehensive geophysical work has begun in the oil sector in West Bengal. Work to overhaul low-output oil wells in the state of Gujarat is being carried out with the help of Soviet technology so as to bring them into industrial exploitation.

Cooperation is developing satisfactorily in a number of scientific and technological spheres.

Much attention was paid to discussing the question of trade relations between the two countries. Both sides agreed that the 150-200 percent increase in the volume of trade planned for 1985 is fully feasible and that the appropriate instructions have already been given to the foreign trade organizations.

The cochairmen of the Intergovernmental Commission expressed the desire to seek new spheres for mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the USSR to correspond with the national interests of both countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

ARKHIPOV SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES IN INDIA³IZVESTIYA REPORTS ARKHIPOV COMMENTS IN INDIA

PM180838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Important Milestone"]

[Excerpt] Mathura (Uttar Pradesh State) [date not given] -- Here, in one of India's most ancient cities, the ceremonial opening of an oil refinery built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union has taken place. Taking part in the opening ceremony were I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.P. Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of petroleum, energy and coal fertilizers. The oil refinery in Mathura is one of the largest in India. Its capacity is 6 million tons of oil a year. It is the third enterprise in India's oil refining industry to be built with assistance from the USSR. The cooperation between plants in Barnaul and (Koyali) marked the start of fruitful links in this sphere. This year, the enterprises of Indian-Soviet cooperation account for more than one-third of the "black gold" refined in the country.

On the occasion of today's opening in Mathura there was a meeting of many thousands of plant workers and employees and representatives of the public of Uttar Pradesh State.

Opening the meeting A.G. (Tauro), chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation -- the state corporation which owns the plant -- gave a high appraisal of the enterprise. It is the first time, he said, that such a powerful and large oil refinery, which is an outstanding milestone in Indian-Soviet cooperation, has been built in the country. We are grateful to the USSR Government for the appearance on the land of ancient Mathura of a modern industrial combine of which we are justly proud.

The commissioning of this giant oil refinery, V.P. Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of petroleum, energy and coal fertilizers, said in his speech, is a specific example of fruitful Indian-Soviet cooperation. India used to depend wholly on Western oil monopolies. Now, thanks to the USSR's selfless assistance in prospecting for and extracting oil and creating the capacities for its refining, we can ensure our industry's requirements to a large extent.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, V.P. Shiv Shankar noted. The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union from the first days of India's independence helped us create our own industry and become an independent country by rights. The Indian people will never forget this assistance. Indian-Soviet friendship will live forever.

On behalf of the Government of Uttar Pradesh State, (Shripati) Mishra, chief state minister, voiced cordial gratitude to the Soviet Government for its assistance in building the Mathura oil refinery.

In his speech I.V. Arkhipov conveyed to the government and people of India warm congratulations and good wishes from the Soviet leaders and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov. The start-up of the oil refinery in Mathura, he noted, is an important step in meeting India's needs for petroleum products and raw materials for the petrochemical industry and fertilizer production in the northwest and central regions of the country.

Our friendship is one of the most valuable possessions of the two great peoples, a matter of their minds and hearts. Soviet people, the Soviet delegation head noted, are profoundly confident that the further development of multilateral relations between the USSR and India will assist the progress and well-being of both countries and serve the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The USSR's peace initiatives aimed at limiting strategic weapons, at disarmament, and at transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, find complete understanding and support in India and throughout the world.

In conclusion I.V. Arkhipov congratulated the inhabitants of Mathura on the commissioning of the oil refinery and wished the industrious and talented people of India new successes in the country's development.

The same day, a dinner was given in the USSR Embassy in Delhi in honor of the cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission -- I.V. Arkhipov and Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Our visit to your hospitable country is drawing to a close, the Soviet delegation head said in his speech. I am grateful for the opportunities granted us to exchange opinions on important questions of the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation. I am sincerely pleased that I could meet with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and once again see for myself what great interest and concern for strengthening and developing Soviet-Indian friendship she shows personally, begrudging neither time nor efforts. Great personal interest in each other's fates and the identity or closeness of our countries' stances on major contemporary problems -- this is the foundation which brings our peoples and countries closer together.

Soviet people are convinced that the further consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India meets the specific interests of our 'countries' peoples and the interests of preserving peace in Asia and throughout the world.

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES OF DEFENSE MINISTER VENKATARAMAN IN THE USSR⁴

FURTHER ON INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Met on Arrival

PM231016 Moscow Krasnaya Zvezda in Russian 22 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman arrived in the Soviet Union on 21 June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, decked out with the state flags of India and the USSR, R. Venkataraman and accompanying officials were met by: Marshal of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, P.S. Katakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, and Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; as well as Army General P.G. Lushov and other Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party. An honor guard of Moscow Garrison troops was in formation. R. Venkataraman accepted the chief of the honor guards' report and inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen.

Discussion With Tikhonov

LD231803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, receive Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, who is in the USSR on an official visit. During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also certain international problems of interest to the USSR and India were discussed. Stress was placed on the striving of both countries for an improvement in the international situation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and interest in strengthening world peace. The further strengthening of bilateral friendship and all-round cooperation on the basis of the 1971 treaty is in accordance with the achievement of these aims.

⁴FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, 27 June 1983, p. D1.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 June Second Edition on page 1, publishes a TASS report on the Tikhonov-Venkataraman talks which adds: "Taking part in the talks were V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR; and P.K Kaul, secretary to the Indian defense minister."]

Visits Academy With Gorshkov

BK231555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, now in Moscow, met the Soviet prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov, today. He discussed with him matters of mutual interest. The defense secretary, Mr P.K. Kaul, was also present at the hour-long talk.

Earlier in the morning, Mr Venkataraman visited the Vystril military academy and witnessed training and exercises there. The Soviet minister for navy, Marshal Gorshkov, accompanied him. Talking to officers and men at the academy, he said he was impressed by the level of training given to them.

Meets Ustinov; Other Activities

PM231339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] A meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, and R. Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, currently in the USSR on an official friendly visit, was held 22 June.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

The talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; and Army General V.M. Shabanov. Taking part in the talk were also V.N. Rykov, USSR Ambassador to India; and V.K. Ahuja, Indian Ambassador to the USSR.

A dinner was given in honor of R. Venkataraman in the course of which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

On the same day R. Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, visited the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

R. Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy 22 June. The Indian guest was acquainted with the academy's material instruction facilities and with the organization of the training process.

Venkataraman at Moscow Banquet

BK230925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, has said that basic understanding and friendship between India and the Soviet Union govern defense cooperation. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by the Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov, in Moscow last night. Mr Venkataraman also spoke of the Soviet contribution to India's efforts in building a strong self-reliant economy and defense preparedness. In his welcome speech, Marshal Ustinov assured Mr Venkataraman that his country will cooperate with India in defending the cause of peace.

Earlier, Mr Venkataraman had talks with the Soviet defense minister on matters of mutual interest, including defense. They were assisted by their aides.

'Fresh Loans' for Defense

BK241620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered to share its advanced technology in arms to meet India's overall defense requirements.

This was stated by the defense minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, while talking to newsmen in Moscow on the eve of his departure after a 4-day stay in the Soviet capital.

He said that the discussions with the Soviet leaders covered Moscow's fresh loan terms for meeting India's defense needs. The Soviet response to India's queries were positive, he added.

Mr Venkataraman also disclosed that Moscow has agreed to supply India with advanced missiles and MIG aircraft -- advanced version -- besides improved types of tanks. But India would like to wait until the new weaponry were fully developed and tested.

[From the *Vremya* newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today received in the Kremlin Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkattaraman.

Today the Indian defense minister left Moscow to visit the rest of the country. At the airport he was seen off by Dmitry Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Nikolay Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; by deputy defense ministers and other officials.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDIA'S REMARKS 'CORRECTED'

LD231329 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi June 23 TASS -- The U.S. State Department was in a hurry to "correct" its Ambassador to India Harry Barnes, who blurted out in public Washington's real well-wishing, attitude to separatist elements in India demanding the country's partitioning. The official U.S. Information Service (USIS) issued a statement on Wednesday here actually disavowing the statements by the U.S. ambassador in his interviews with a number of Indian newspapers. It described as "official" the stand of the USA, which was spelled out in a letter from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao of March 1 this year. The letter claimed that the Reagan administration is allegedly committed to India's "unity and territorial integrity." But as local observers pointed out then, this statement by official Washington had been a kind of an "emergency measure" after a wave of indignation was touched off in India by the secret memorandum, which leaked into the press, of Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the U.N., actually containing a plan for India's partitioning.

As in the case with Jeane Kirkpatrick's memorandum, the statement by Harry Barnes is evidence of the fact that Washington's assurances are clearly at variance with the actions by its official representatives. Ambassador Barnes is known to have compared in an interview with Indian journalists the separatist movement in India's Punjab State with the national liberation movement of peoples against colonial dependence, in particular the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for its freedom.

JOINT ROK-PRC MEMORANDUM ON HIJACKED CAAC AIRLINER⁵

[Memorandum signed between the ROK and the PRC on 10 May, read by Kim Pyong-yun, director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] 1. An airplane of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], a Trident B-296 Hawker Siddeley 121, aboard which were 105 passengers and crew (the list of passengers and crew is attached), was forced to land at Chunchon airfield in Korea [Hanguk] on 5 May 1983. It has been made public that the airplane was hijacked by six hijackers. Two of the crewmembers in the airplane received a bullet wound by the criminals.

2. By taking proper action of securing the crew and passengers, the Korean authorities [Hanguk tangguk] rescued the passengers from a state of hostage.

3. The two wounded persons received prompt and proper medical treatment, along with surgery, and are recovering in a hospital in Seoul.

4. To hold negotiations on this case with the Korean authorities [Hanguk tangguk], Shen Tu, director-general of the CAAC, and his entourage arrived in Seoul on 7 May 1983.

5. Director-general Shen Tu and his entourage called on the two crewmen in hospital and other crewmen and passengers lodged at a hotel in Seoul.

6. Through negotiations between the two sides in accordance with related articles on international conventions, both sides agreed to repatriate the crew and passengers of the hijacked plane and the aircraft as early as possible.

7. A seriously wounded crew member will receive continuous medical treatment in Seoul and return when recovered sufficiently to be able to travel.

8. Director-General Shen Tu expressed gratitude to the Korean side [Hanguk chuk] for prompt and proper actions that Korea [Hanguk] took for the security of the aircraft, the health of the crew and passengers and the medical treatment of the wounded.

9. Both sides expressed their hope that the spirit of mutual cooperation, which had been fully demonstrated in the course of dealing with this incident, should be continuously maintained from now on also when a case of emergency involving both sides takes place.

This memorandum was drawn up in Seoul on 10 May 1983.

[Signed] Kong No-myong, the first assistant minister of the Foreign Ministry of the ROK

[Signed] Shen Tu, director-general of the CAAC of the PRC